

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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March 5 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 70. 2 p.m. 77
Humidity 96. 97.

March 5 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 66. p.m. 77
Humidity 97. 78.

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.03

2849 日廿月正

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1915.

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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH COLLIER'S FINE FEAT.

RAMS AND SINKS A GERMAN SUBMARINE.

Fierce Fighting in France.

PRUSSIAN GUARDS COMPLETELY DEFEATED.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

Collier Sinks German Submarine.

March 4, 8.5 p.m.

It is reported to-night that Admiral Egerton is satisfied that the small British collier Thordis sank a German submarine off Beachy Head. The Thordis has been dry-docked, and it has been revealed that one blade of her propeller is gone and her keel-plate damaged. The vessel rammed the submarine after a torpedo had passed under her. The awards for the first merchantman to run a submarine now total \$1,100.

Prussian Guards' Violent Attack.

March 4, 5.10 p.m.

A Paris communique states:—The fierceness of the fighting in Champagne is confirmed. The German counter-attacks against a crest taken by us north-eastward of Meuse were most violent. Two regiments of Prussian Guards fought with great ferocity, but the defeat of the German efforts was complete.

More Progress.

We made further progress at Vanuiois. Our artillery on the Belgian dunes demolished the enemy's trenches. The Germans near Notre Dame de Lorette captured an advanced trench recently constructed by us in immediate contact with the German lines.

The Plight of Rheims.

There has been a day-long bombardment of Rheims, shell falling every three minutes.

An Imperial Question.

March 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Victoria, British Columbia, states that a motion submitted in the Legislature to prohibit the employment of Asiatics in local industries was withdrawn on the request of the Premier—a request based on Imperial policy.

British Successes.

(Official Telegram from the British Foreign Office.)

March 2, 6.10 p.m.

Field Marshal Sir John French reports that the enemy's activities in the neighbourhood of Ypres have been checked and he seldom leaves his lines. An attack preceded by a bombardment was made on part of the British line on the morning of March 1st, but was repulsed. On the left a party of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry captured German trenches with great dash, killing 11 men and destroying the trenches. Near La Bassée the British made progress steadily and have obtained complete mastery over the enemy entrenchments. In this region also the British artillery has increased its ascendancy over that of the enemy.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

India Situation Satisfactory.

The General Officer Commanding in Hongkong is in receipt of the following telegram:—
Delhi, March 4, 2.55 p.m.
Situation continues satisfactory.
Chief General Staff, Delhi.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

More Big Captures by the Russians.

March 3, 9.35 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that a communique states:—

Between the Niemen and the Vistula the Germans delivered no attacks, except in the Ossowice district, where several attempts to approach the fortress were repulsed.

Our troops in the Grodno region and other sectors along the whole front continue to progress.

We stormed the village of Kerjen, capturing seven officers and hundreds of men.

We continue in the battle between Ondawa and the San, to repulse with entire success the furious attacks of the Austrian army.

The Germans made equally barren attacks in the regions of Koziouka and Rjanka. We enveloped and annihilated at Rjanka two German companies.

We seriously defeated the Austrians defending the river Lomnitz. The Russians crossed the river, fighting, and occupied Kraena, making during the day sixty-four officers and six thousand men prisoners, and capturing four guns, seven quick-firers and large quantities of regimental and divisional transport.

Allied Military Expedition to Turkey.

March 4, 4.50 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent in Athens wired on the 1st inst. that the first detachment of an Allied Military Expedition, including Canadians and Senegalese, commanded by General Damade, has arrived off the Dardanelles.

There are believed to be one hundred thousand Turks on the Isthmus of Gallipoli, commanded by Essad Pasha.

German Submarines for Turks.

March 4, 4.50 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent in Athens states that three submarines received in Turkey overland from Germany are still in sections and cannot be employed.

U. S. Ship Purchase Bill Withdrawn from Senate.

March 4, 4.50 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington reports that the Government Ship Purchase Bill has been withdrawn from the Senate.

French Report on Dardanelles Action.

(Official Telegram from French Government, via Peking.)

March 4.

The action is still proceeding under very good conditions in the Dardanelles; the Allies' squadron, having destroyed five forts, has arrived in front of Tacharak.

TURF CHATTER.

Interesting Comments on Horse Racing.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, Jan. 20.

An announcement was made a few days ago (our racing correspondent "Centaur" writes) to the effect that Mr. B. Hulton, who has a large number of highly-bred horses in training, had retained the services of the distinguished jockey, Frank O'Neill, who may be said to have "headed the bill" in France for several seasons past. There is a general presumption that little or no flat racing will take place in France this year, owing, of course, to the war, and that in consequence the leading French jockeys will be available on English race-courses. This may be true to a certain extent. It is, for instance, hard to believe that, while the French nation is in the throes of her critical struggle with the enemy, the well-known courses of Longchamps and Auteuil in the Bois de Boulogne will be available for horse-racing.

Strategically, as also in an educational sense where the French military authorities are concerned, it must be admitted that they fulfil altogether a different purpose than mere sport for sports' sake. Therefore, there should be an influx of French jockeys to the English Turf, as also of French owners and trainers. Indeed, the famous French owner and breeder, M. Edmond Blanc, already has some two-year-olds with Tom Jennings at Newmarket. O'Neill, however, is in a somewhat curious position. Let it be quite well understood that he is a very fine jockey, perhaps the finest in the world now that Maher has dropped out. But he enjoys a most substantial retainer from Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, who races on a great scale in France, and my information is that Mr. Vanderbilt will not allow the jockey to accept any second retainer even in such extraordinary circumstances as exist to-day. Therefore it is at any rate doubtful whether O'Neill will join Mr. Hulton's exclusive service next year. The jockey may ride for him whenever he can. Thus he may have agreed to ride his horse in the classic races. After all, this is all that Mr. Hulton may be requiring. We have it on the information of that owner himself that he wanted to have a second claim on S. Donoghue, who was the champion jockey in England last season. There were, however, certain difficulties in that direction. Donoghue has long been retained as a first jockey to the stable presided over by Mr. Atty Perse, the stable which sheltered that phenomenon The Tetrarch—and it so happens that Mr. Perse has in his care the horse Roseland, which was certainly one of the leading two-year-olds of 1914 and must therefore have pretensions to win classic honours. Then we also know for a fact that Mr. Solly Joel made overtures to secure Donoghue for his high-class colt, Pomern, for his Derby engagement. Mr. Hulton is the owner of Torloisk and Silver Tag, two undeniably high-class fillies with which he has reasonable expectations of realising the greatest hopes of all breeders and owners of bloodstock. When an owner has the great

good fortune to possess high-class horses, it is his duty, certainly it should be his endeavour, to employ the best possible riding talent, and hence it can well be understood that when Mr. Hulton found two strong competitors in the field for Donoghue's services he looked further afield.

Admittedly there is a serious dearth of jockeys in these times in England, for there have been none to take the places of Maher and Wootton. But the trouble is not likely to be so keenly felt in 1915, with so much sound talent available from France and Belgium. It is well known that English owners have of late years been in the habit of sending to France for jockeys where the classic races have been concerned. Thus it was Stern who won the Two Thousand Guineas and Derby on Mr. J. B. Joel's Sanstar in 1911, and O'Neill who won the St. Leger on Prince Palatine. It was O'Neill who rode the favourite for the Derby last year—Kennymore—and it was Stern who was up on the second favourite, Black Jester. Both these distinguished jockeys have been accustomed to accept big fees to ride in important races in England. That they are horse-men goes without saying, for it is long since they won their spurs. The writer of these notes saw them engaged in what was the finest race and finish of any he has seen in the course of a long experience. That was when Stern on Sardaspale beat O'Neill on La Farina a neck for the Grand Prix de Paris at Longchamps last year. It was, indeed, a magnificent and stirring race in which both jockeys rode wonderfully. And, bearing in mind their record, the prospect that they will be more or less riding regularly in England in 1915 is a most interesting and satisfactory one. But to say that O'Neill has hired his services to Mr. Hulton is not, according to our information from a most reliable source, at all likely. It will surely suffice Mr. Hulton if he has retained the jockey for Torloisk and Silver Tag. The latter was undoubtedly the best two-year-old filly of 1914. I shall not be surprised if Stern is found riding for Mr. J. B. Joel, who possesses at least one high-class colt in Sanfire.

While on the subject of the classic races it may be remarked that the King's colt, Friar Marcus, in whom so many people are deeply interested, continues to do well, and it is even said that he has been backed for the Derby by some people who cannot resist betting thus far ahead of "Der Tag." His price is quoted at 5 to 1, which seems quite short enough even for Friar Marcus. Though royally owned he is not going to be given a walk-over by any means.

Little National Hunt racing has taken place since last winter. A heavy fall of snow last Friday in the south of England caused a postponement of the first day's racing at Windsor. It was brought off on the following day, but was comparatively a failure, for the attendance was poor and fields were meagre. One of the winners, however, carried the colours of the Earl of Durham. "His was the four-year-old Millbridge. He easily won a maiden hurdle race, and this week he has as easily won a similar sort of race at Derby. Lord Durham is well known as one of the most influential supporters of racing in England, but I believe this is his first success under National Hunt rules. Millbridge disappointed on the flat as a three-year-old, though a lot of engagements had been made for him. The idea of trying him as a hurdler this winter was quite experimental, and now it is proved that the horse is decidedly smart at the game. It may make a good four-year-old of him on the flat.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

At Ossowice several attempts to approach the fortress have been repulsed.

The Russians have enveloped and annihilated, at Rjanka, two German companies.

There has been a day-long bombardment of Rheims, shells falling every three minutes.

The Russians have stormed the village of Kerjen, capturing seven officers and hundreds of men.

Russian troops in the Grodno region and other sectors along the whole front continue to progress.

It is believed that there are 100,000 Turks on the Isthmus of Gallipoli, commanded by Essad Pasha.

Two Prussian regiments fought with great ferocity north-eastward of Meuse, but their defeat was complete.

Three submarines received by Turkey overland from Germany are still in sections, and are unemployable.

The Russians have crossed the river Lomnitz, and occupied Kraena, taking 64 officers, 6,000 men, and many guns.

A motion in the British Columbia Legislature to prohibit the employment of Asiatics in local industries has been withdrawn.

The first detachment of an Allied Expeditionary Force, including Canadians and Senegalese, has arrived off the Dardanelles.

It is reported that Admiral Egerton is satisfied that the small British collier Thordis has rammed and sunk a German submarine off Beachy Head.

NEWS.

Further Notes on the Crisis appear on page 4.

General news and an article headed "The Law of Neutrality" appear on page 3.

The donations to the Prince of Wales Fund in Hongkong now total \$241,653.72.

Donations to a new University Fund organised by Mr. Lau Chupak are acknowledged elsewhere.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 9 and Log Book on page 6.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
The Queens Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

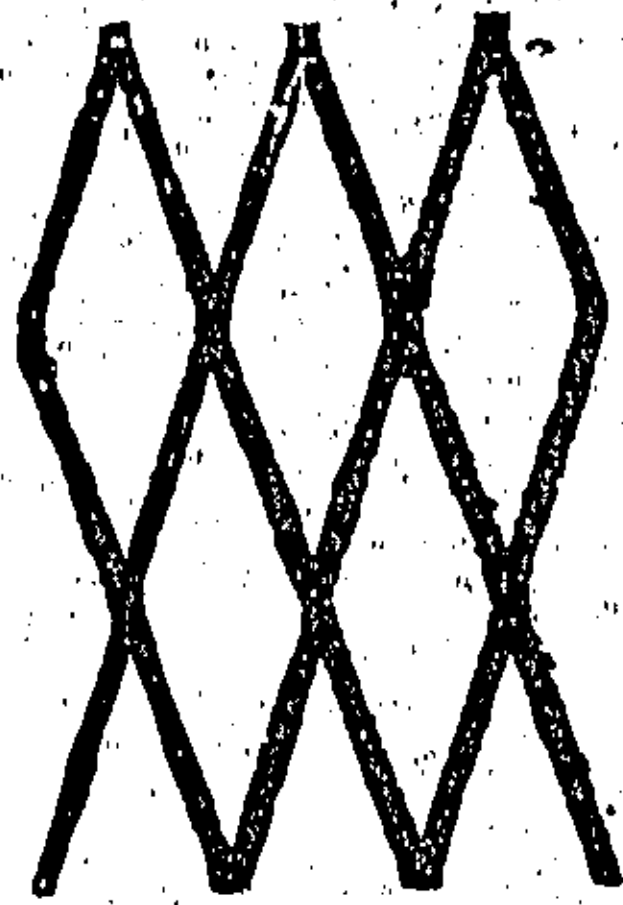
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
The Queens Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.
Thursday, March 18.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders—12.30 p.m.
Wednesday, March 24.
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. Ordinary Annual Meeting—noon.
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. Ordinary Annual Meeting—12.15 p.m.
Thursday, March 25.
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. General Meeting—noon.

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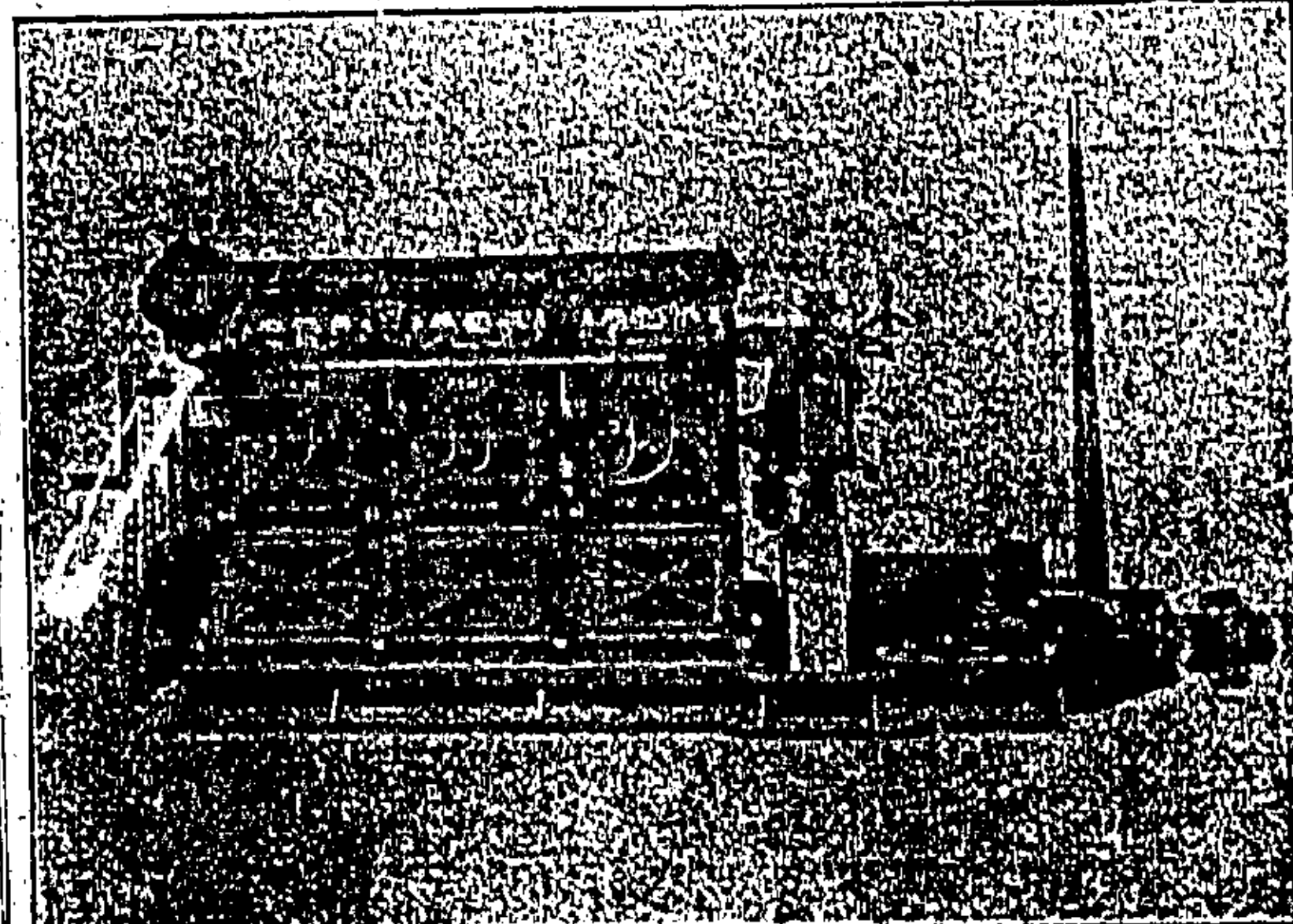
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OUR
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South China Morning Post.

Tea and Tears.

The account of the "Tea and Tears" in Canton was illuminating and pathetic. If further proof were needed of how official mandates are evaded in the City of Rams it is furnished by the representative gathering whose conclusions were chronicled in these columns yesterday. The authorities had naturally carried out, if not anticipated, instructions from Peking that it was desirable at this juncture that public tumult should not be stirred over the Sino-Japanese question while diplomats were carrying on negotiations, and therefore a public meeting for the discussion of the "burning question" was prohibited. The order, however, did not deter the promoters from inviting a number of representative men to a tea party, and after indulgence in the cup that cheers, the speakers approached the subject which was uppermost in their minds.

Daily Press.

The Powers' Interests in China.

We have only to look at the foreign trade figures of Japan to see how the progress of that country has benefited foreign trade. In the Financial and Economical Annual of Japan a table is given which shows the growth of the country's foreign trade from the year 1878 down to the present time. In 1878 the total foreign trade of Japan (imports and exports) did not represent more than Yen 1.65 per head of the population. Concurrently with the industrial and commercial progress of the country that trade has steadily developed until it now represents just on Yen 28 per head, while the population in the same period has practically doubled itself. Yet frequently we hear it said that the industrial and commercial advance of Japan involves the extinction of European trade in the Far East. The facts seem to us to point exactly in the opposite direction. For that reason we do not view with alarm the prospect of the increased industrial and commercial activity of Japan in China so long as the principles of the Open Door and equal opportunity for the trade of all nations are maintained and safeguarded; and we may be quite sure that neither China nor the European Powers would acquiesce in any departure from that policy.

China Mail.

Will Italy Enter the War?

Meantime, while all the other Powers have their hands full, Italy is quietly proceeding to turn the Adriatic into an Italian lake. From cable reports we learn that she has seized the Albanian port of Avlona, which may be regarded as the key of the Adriatic, and has announced that the whole of Albania is now an Italian sphere of influence. Nine months ago, we are told, such a step would have infuriated Austria to the point of war, and would do so still but for the restraining influence of Germany, to whom Italian neutrality is vital. To this end Germany has sent to Italy her greatest statesman and diplomat, Prince von Buelow, who, many journals allege, will attempt to keep Italy neutral with a promise of the Province of Trent. His advent has not been marked by any great enthusiasm in the Italian press. The *Tribuna*, indeed, gives him this warning: "Prince von Buelow is too intelligent not to feel the delicacy of the present moment and to understand what limits it imposes upon diplomatic action in a country which wishes to maintain an absolute independence of will and opinion and in that alone feels the guarantee of its own destinies."

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ALEXANDRA CAFE

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 20th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Central Asian Society. Sir Frederick Fryer presided over a meeting of the Central Asian Society in London on January 20, when Mr. Duncan H. Mackintosh read a paper entitled "Some Past and Present Features of the Situation in China."

Manchester Bank Returns.

The Manchester Bankers' Clearing House returns show a fall of 12.0 per cent. compared with the total for 1913. The percentage less in London was 11 per cent.; Sheffield, 7.9 per cent.; Newcastle, 6.9 per cent.; Liverpool, 5.8 per cent.; Leeds, 1.8 per cent.; and Birmingham, 1.1 per cent.

Blood Poisoning from a Shell Fragment.

It is reported that Professor Uyeno, in charge of the Japanese Red Cross Hospital in Petrograd, has contracted blood-poisoning communicated by a scratch from a fragment of a shell extracted while operating. So far as is at present known it will necessitate the amputation of a finger or the entire hand and left arm.

Famous Beecher's Grand-nephew Divorced.

Boston, January 18.—Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher was granted a divorce this morning from a grand-nephew of the famous New York divine of half a century ago. Mrs. Beecher, an attractive, 22-year-old woman, said her husband threw her down stairs, dragged her by her hair, and was in the habit of pinching her.

Shakespeare and the Germans.

In reply to Herr Max Reinhardt's enquiry among leading authorities as to whether Shakespeare should continue to be performed in his theatre Maximilian Harden replies:—"If only all stage questions were as simple as this! Of course, Shakespeare must be played now and in the future. We can in no way dissolve the ties which bind us to one of the chief ancestors of our German culture."

More Teachers for the Philippines.

Seven new American teachers for the local Bureau of Education arrived at Manila on the Korea last week, and a further opportunity is afforded them to familiarise themselves with the work to some extent, by attendance at the annual teachers' assembly in Baguio, will be assigned to stations in various parts of the archipelago.

The Asama.

It is reported that the damage to the Japanese cruiser Asama, which ran on a sunken rock on the Mexican coast, is not so serious as was first reported. The Japanese naval authorities are said to have decided to despatch the battleship Aki and the cruiser Chitose together with the salvage ship Kwanto Maru with a number of workmen to the scene of the disaster.

To Abolish Mirrors in Lifts.

Sacramento, January 18.—Ladies will not be allowed to preen themselves before the mirrors in elevators after this if a bill which will be introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Schmitt of San Francisco should become a law. The bill would make it a misdemeanour to allow mirrors in elevators. Mr. Schmitt says that in the recent accident to the elevator in the California Pacific building in San Francisco many of the occupants were badly cut by pieces of glass from the broken mirrors.

Admiral Beatty.

Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, who has played such a distinguished part in the war, was in 1900 commander of the Barfleur when the Boxer troubles broke out. At Tientsin in June he led 200 British seamen and marines in an attempt to capture two Chinese guns, and it was only after he had been twice wounded, and his small force had sustained severe casualties, that he withdrew. He recuperated in Japan, and for his work was specially promoted to captain (November, 1900) when only 29.

NOTICE.

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THE LAWS OF NEUTRALITY.

Interesting Comments by New York Newspaper.

The following is a leading article which recently appeared in the New York Evening Post:—"The long letter to Senator Stone, issued by the Department of State, and signed by Mr. Bryan, will do at least this good, that it will remind all concerned that neutrality in war time is not a matter of whim but of law. It has to be shaped in accordance with the law of nations. It has also to conform to our own statutes, the decisions of our own courts, and our own practice in the past. Rules laid down by us when we were belligerents cannot be lightly tossed aside when we are neutrals. All this seems elementary. Yet some minds it has not penetrated. In Washington, for example, there was held last night a meeting under the auspices of German and Irish associations, at which resolutions were passed demanding, among other things, that 'Congress and the President' should 'enact immediately such laws as will expressly fix the status of contraband articles.' This, of course, would be to make international law by act of Congress."

The chief trouble arises because many people feel hurt that the Government has gone counter to their own sympathies and wishes. These have been on both sides. It is not only the partisans of Germany that have complained. Friends of the Allies have maintained that the Administration has not adequately represented this country's real attitude, in not having lodged protests with the German Government for assumed violations of international law, and so on. Now, these not in a position of responsibility may look into their own hearts and find the emotion there a guide for themselves, but men charged with the conduct of our foreign relations have to take counsel, not of their own desires, but of the law. They also, as elected rulers in a democracy, have to take cognizance of the attitude of large elements in our citizenship. If any among us are misinformed regarding what the Government has done, and the reasons for it, the Government may well think it its duty to publish the facts. This is what the Department of State has now done. But for giving more heed than this to the ebullitions of popular feeling, on one side or the other, there is no reason. The President and his advisers must sail by a surer chart than unthinking outcry. They can get it only in the law of the land and the public law of nations.

This latest publication by the State Department is no doubt intended to serve the same purpose that was had in mind in giving to the press the American Note to the British Government in protest against certain incidents of the British right of search. Fair-minded writers in the English press have admitted the motive as justifiable. They

perceive that the United States has a large number of citizens of German origin, and that the Administration may rightly take steps to show them that the laws of neutrality are impartially enforced. If British pretensions have been overweening, the Government can prove that it has not tamely acquiesced in them. This was made clear in the American Note. It stands out in greater plainness, and with more detail, in the recitals of the letter to Senator Stone. In several matters, the Department of State has protested to the British Government or one of the Allies. It objected to the "hovering" of British cruisers off New York harbour, and that practice has in consequence been given up. In like manner, a Japanese warship, after a protest by us, ceased to "hover" off Honolulu. And in the instance of discouraging the flotation of a public loan here, in the interest of the Allies, the Administration gave the surest proof of its desire to hold the scales absolutely even, where there was no specific provision of law, domestic or international, compelling it to a definite course.

In its references to contraband of war, the Department's letter largely confines itself to a statement of what has been done, in individual cases, with the law and precedent for each. We do not see how this can be effectively challenged. The State Department is very frank in pointing out that the claims of this Government when we were at war, backed up as they were by decisions of the Federal courts, were very much on all fours with the positions taken to-day by the Allies. We may not have been right in all respects; but it does not become us to assert that England or France, for doing the same thing and setting up the same contentions, are wholly in the wrong. The truth is, unquestionably, that a nation that expects to be a neutral is apt to rate very high the rights of neutral trade. England has done this at international congresses, like the one which adopted the Declaration of London; and so has the United States. National interest has swayed opinion about contraband and conditional contraband of war. But the real test, when the pinch comes, is the settled law of nations. It is by this that the Department asserts, with a large citation of instances, that our Government has, as a neutral in this war, sought to abide

Much confusion of mind has resulted from failing to distinguish between what may be called private neutrality and public. The Government is one thing, the individual American citizen another. The latter may be influenced in his preferences or his judgment by birth, education, or his personal way of estimating the war and its ultimate consequences. And upon him, in his private capacity, the Government can put no bridle. He may express himself as freely as he pleases. But when all is said, the case comes down to the principle illustrated in the story which Prince Euclow tells in his memoirs. At the time of the Boer War, he privately remonstrated with a member of the Reichstag for violent speeches against

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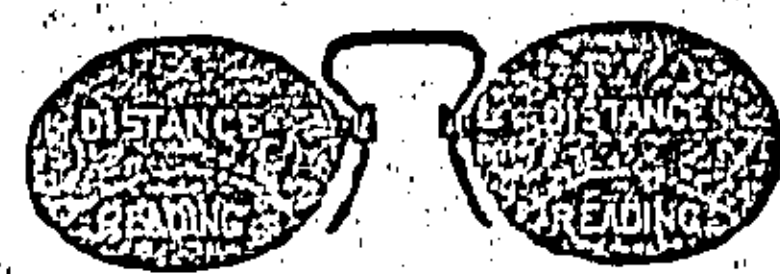
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England. The man replied: "It is my right and duty to express my feelings. But it is your duty as Chancellor to see to it that nothing which I say is allowed to harm our foreign relations." Col. Roosevelt might say the same to President Wilson.

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Silva Francisco Hongkong Hotel, Macao.

W. B. ELWES, Superintendent, Hongkong, Feb. 25th, 1915.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

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Kwongchongchun, Shanghai.

Shellianmoh Yienchuntong Canton St., Shanghai.

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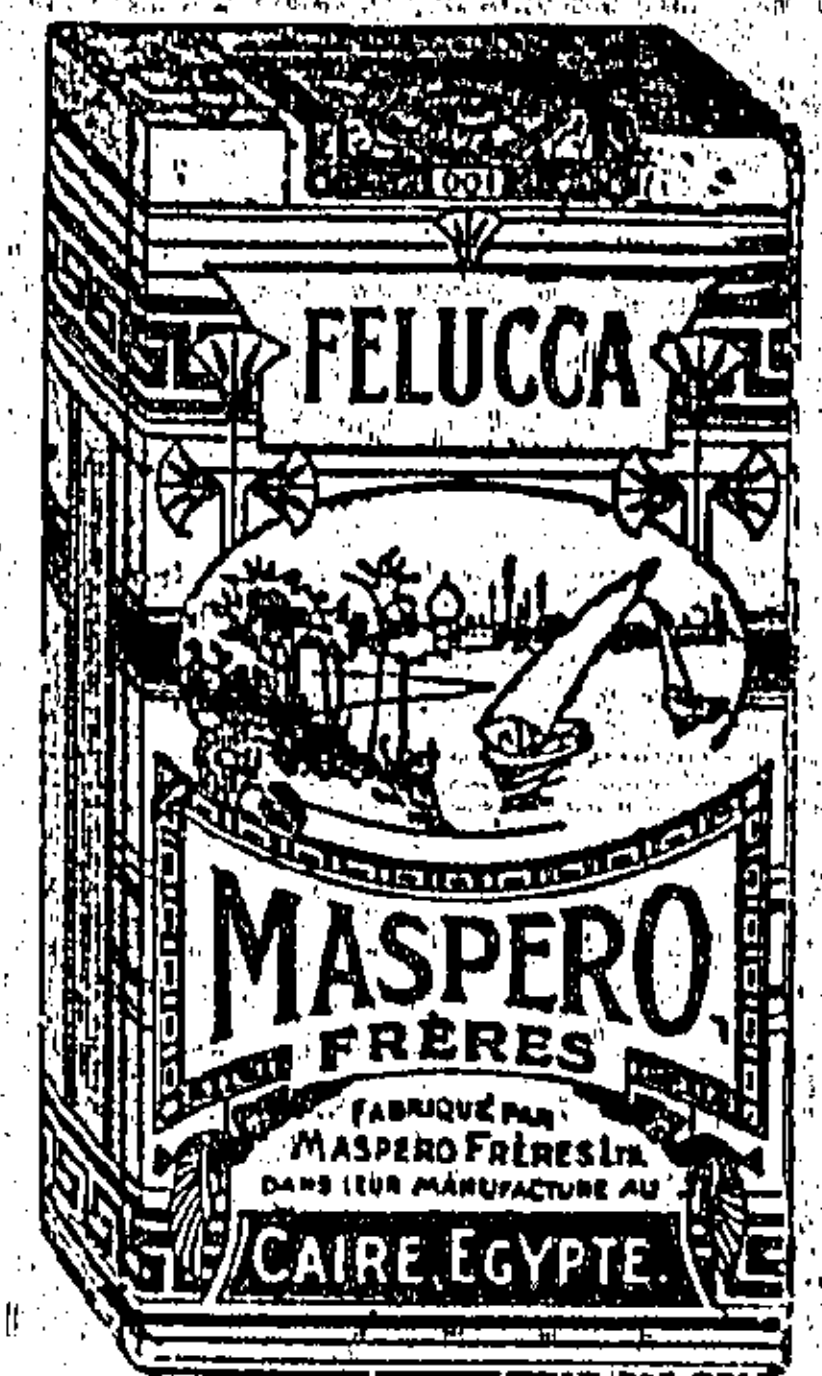
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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1915.

BRITISH TRADE CAMPAIGN.

Reference has already been made in this column to the very active part which the Board of Trade has taken in the movement which aims at capturing former German trade for the British manufacturer. Hitherto the Board has arranged a number of most instructive exhibitions of goods made in Germany, and now we find it organising a purely British Trade Fair, confined to such manufactures as earthen-ware, cutlery, electro-plate, common jewellery, paper and stationery, etc.—articles, in short, in which we have suffered the keenest competition from Germany. It is to be noted, too, that the announcement forwarded to us by the Hongkong Government in regard to this Fair stated that it is to be run on the lines adopted at the Leipzig Exhibition and that its object is to place contracts for British manufactures. Such a Fair, coming after the recent exhibitions of German products, should perform a function of no small value.

The object of all these exhibitions is, of course, to stimulate British manufacturers and merchants. They may not all need stimulation, and although it is very encouraging to observe the practical interest of the Government in this matter, the officials of the Board of Trade probably do not need to be told that an efficient and enterprising exporter may know more about his business than they do. The wise man of business, however, is always open to new ideas and fresh possibilities—hence the value of such exhibitions as have been, and are still being, arranged. Now is the time for the British trader to establish himself firmly, and if he does not seize the opportunity, we may, when the war is over, look to see trade returning to the channels it has left.

The general question is not without its many complications, however. It has, for example, been well remarked that it is not a question of adding to our present trade the trade that Germany has done with, say, Italy and Russia. We have to remember that Germany's buying power will be less after the war. Thus it becomes necessary for British manufacturers and dealers to look for alternative markets to take the place of part of what they have been doing with an erstwhile good customer who has fallen on evil days. Shippers as well as manufacturers are interested in this aspect of the question, which is one that is at present very largely overlooked, we are afraid.

The Morality of Suicide.

It is especially interesting to find a Chinese paper (the *Sinwan Pao*) expressing itself on the subject of suicide, for China and Japan do not usually regard self-killing in the same light as we who hail from the West. "To put an end to one's own life is an inhuman act," says our native contemporary. "Whilst such a step may be regarded as encouraging the self-culture of virtues by some people, we think it is directly opposed to the law of humanity." Western influence has been at work here, and no bad western influence, either. It will be years, however—perhaps centuries—before the ambitious writer of the above lines will persuade either his own compatriots or the Japanese that the European view is the last word on the subject. It is but three years ago since General Nori, one of the most highly respected men in Japan, made away with himself when he heard of the death of the late Emperor; and the Japanese as a whole, even the most cultivated, spoke of the effort reverentially, regarding the General as a patriot and a martyr.

An Unchristian Act.

Among the Chinese, whether uneducated or the reverse, suicide is indeed a small thing. We remember an estate agent's hanging himself for the sole reason that he had been damned for a debt of forty cents; while for a disappointed politician to go and do likewise is by no means an uncommon thing. Some European philosophers have attacked self-murder as a sin because the offender is robbing the State of one of its children. Others, if they have not defended it, have at least signified that excuses can sometimes be found for it. So far as we remember, Spencer argues somewhere that life is a sort of contract; if it becomes too expensive, i.e. if living can only be regarded as a hardship, then a man is justified in ending his life. It seems to us that it is a case of Christianity or non-Christianity. The professing Christian cannot logically commit suicide; the non-Christian is more at liberty to please himself—provided he can prove that no one else will suffer by his disappearance. That the act is the summit of cowardice goes without saying; but the man who believes neither in a Hereafter nor in the obligations of religion, if he have no one dependent on him and no close friends who will grieve at his death, can, we suppose, do as he likes. Nevertheless we agree, in the main, with the *Sinwan Pao* in regarding the act as inhuman (if by that the writer means, as he probably does, unnatural). It is unnatural because instinct, throughout the whole of nature, is in favour of self-preservation. It is the rule for every plant and animal to cling to life as long as possible, and the exceptional instances can only be regarded as abnormal. "During temporary insanity" is, in ninety-nine per cent. of cases, probably a just verdict.

China's Education Policy.

The *Eastern Times*, in an article which we quoted yesterday, regards education in China as being in a deplorable state—neither the one thing nor the other; and it asks for an educational policy which will "remove the immorality, superficiality and weakness of the people." European enthusiasts talk glibly enough about "educating" China, but we wonder if they have the least realization of the difficulties in the path. Not the least of these difficulties is the fact that many unfortunate Chinese students have come, and are coming, under such a variety of influences: British, French, German, Russian and American; religious and non-religious; systematic and unsystematic. If we take Kwangtung Province alone, we shall find men who have successively come under the instruction of teachers of certainly four out of five of the above nationalities, and have learned from each, views peculiar to the various nationalities' educational systems. The Germans have inculcated one point of view, the French another, the Americans a third; and all this on top of the original Chinese disposition, tendencies and customs! Luckless Chinese!

DAY BY DAY.

FAITH IS WHAT A WOMAN THINKS SHE BELIEVES BECAUSE SHE BELIEVES IT.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 72; clear.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 66; clear.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 34 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 35 published.

The Mails.
French Mail—Closes per a.e. Ohlbi to-morrow at 11 a.m.
Siberian Mail—Closes per a.e. Liangchow to-morrow at 4 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—
Banks.—\$70.
Indo Chinas.—\$77, sales.
Wharves.—\$85, buyers, ex div.
Kowloon Docks.—\$57, sales and buyers.
Shanghai Lbds.—Tls. 107.
Kung Yiks.—Tls. 124, buyers.
Langkats.—Tls. 39, buyers.
Trombs.—27/8, buyers.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9.5-10d.

To Consignees.
Consignees of cargo by the *S.S. Korea* are reminded that goods remaining undelivered after to-morrow will be subject to rent.

Committed for Trial.
The five Indians who were charged with the theft of stores from H. M. S. Britomart have been committed for trial.

Tiffin Train.
Commencing to-morrow, tiffin will be served on the 1.35 p.m. train from Kowloon every Saturday, to first-class passengers only. The charge is \$1.25.

Hongkong as it Was.
The edition of photographs views of old Hongkong which has been issued by Mr. L. A. Byworth in aid of the Prince of Wales' Fund is now on sale at Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Company's store.

Alice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Alex. Ross and Co. (additional), \$50; W. J. Talcher, \$10.

Anglican Service at Macao.
A Service will be conducted at the British Church, Macao, on Sunday next, by the Rev. H. Copley Moyle, at 5.30 p.m. There will be a celebration of the Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Visitors and residents are cordially invited.

Bijou Theatre.
The programme at the Bijou Theatre contains a long, well-staged and very dramatic film: "Annunciation" and two splendid comedies—"The New Scotch Cleaner" and "He who laughs well." The big film tells an interesting story of a confirmed gambler who is redeemed by love, and contains many great situations.

After Sunset.
Before Commander Basil Taylor, D.L., Lance-Sergeant Thompson charged a fishing boat master and three boatmen with unlawfully disobeying the order of the Harbour Master on the 5th inst., by moving about the harbour between 15 min. after sunset and 15 min. before sunrise, without a special permit from the officer in charge of the examination service. The fourth defendant was fined \$5 and the others \$15 each.

Victoria Theatre.
The Victoria Theatre's programmes are already proving to the management's new contract with Messrs. Pathe, for the pictures are now better than ever. The Wilkes film which was shown on Tuesday, Wednesday and last night was exceedingly clever, as was also a fairy story of the loves of a monkey, an elephant and a hippopotamus. The War pictures are better than ever, and the long film—"The Crime for Love"—is set in such magnificent scenery that to watch it is a real pleasure, even apart from the story. To-night a new Max Linder picture, among other things, is to be screened.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

Some Notes on the Shipping Question.

Every telegram which comes to hand dealing with the operations in the Dardanelles Straits shows that the Allied Fleet is playing havoc with the Turkish fortified positions. With all the natural geographical advantages which the occupants enjoyed, and with all the assistance given by Germany, the defenders have been unable to withstand the splendidly organised attack, and not only are there now more than fifty enemy warships inside the Straits, but the preparations are well in hand for the landing of an Expeditionary Force. The operations are not merely indicative of the splendid co-operation between the British and French Fleets; they are also a tribute to the happy dove-tailing of the resources of the Empire. That latter point is made clear from two facts—the first that Canadian troops have been detached to form part of the landing party, and the second that the good ship *Triumph*, having done her part in the reduction of Teingian, is now prominently employed in giving the Turks a taste of British naval gunnery. It is worthy of note, too, that the operations have been carried out with a surprisingly small casualty list for the Allied Fleet. That is fine proof of the mastery manner in which the whole scheme has been carried out.

The U. S. Query.

Although, at the time of writing, there are no new developments in regard to the situation which has arisen over the announcement of the Allies' policy in intercepting merchant shipping, there are one or two points which might well be made clear on the matter. The United States Note to Britain and France takes the form of a query as to how the policy is to be carried out. We should have thought, however, that Mr. Asquith's speech left little ground for ambiguity on the point. The Premier plainly stated that the British and French Governments will hold themselves free to detain and take into port ships carrying goods of presumed enemy destination, ownership or origin. There is thus, from the outset, a very marked distinction between the Allies' policy, and that of Germany, who makes no discrimination whatever in the matter. But Mr. Asquith went further in adding a very important proviso, to the effect that such vessels or cargoes will not be confiscated unless they are on other grounds liable to confiscation.

An Explicit Statement.

It will thus be seen that the Allies are proceeding in the matter in a very fair, above-board and cautious manner. As a contrast to this, we find Germany ignoring every obligation required of her by international usage. She makes no discrimination between neutral and enemy vessels or cargoes, takes no care to see to the safety of the crews of ships which she attacks, and thus leaves no opportunity open for contesting the regularity of her deeds. In a word, Britain and France give every assurance of fair and proper treatment to neutral vessels, whereas Germany set all tenets of international law on one side and openly indulges in the most flagrant piracy. If Mr. Asquith's statement is carefully studied, we cannot for a moment see that any further information is required as to how the Allies intend to proceed on the policy upon which they have embarked. To us the statement is most explicit.

THE FLOWER SHOW.

Presentation of Prizes.

Last evening, Lady May, who was accompanied by H. E. the Governor and the Misses May, presented the prizes won at the Hongkong Horticultural Society's annual show, which opened yesterday and is being continued to-day.

During the afternoon there was a good attendance at the Botanical Gardens, and the numerous exhibits were given the attention they deserved. It is well to note that the entries, while equal in number to last year, and also in quality, suffered from the season in the case of some of the classes. However, in the cut flower classes there was a strong improvement marked in the sweet peas, and, in fact, they formed quite a feature. Also the roses; there were some finely shaped flowers and excellent colours. Indeed, the two or three trays set out in this class reminded a visitor of Home. Vegetables were just about up to standard and some very good selections of garden produce were shown. Annuals were somewhat poor in quality, but there was little, if any, falling off in number. The success of the show is a matter on which the Hon. Secretary, Mr. F. Howell, is to be congratulated, with his very able committee. The judges were:—out flowers, Mrs. Looker and Mrs. Leefe; vegetables, Messrs. Looker and Gibbs; pot plants, Mrs. Montague Ede and Mr. W. J. Talcher, F.L.S.

In connection with the prizes list which we published yesterday, it should be noted that the rule which precludes the winner of the 1st prize for the group of flowering and foliage plants from taking other prizes for similar exhibits deprived Sir Paul Chester of no less than 8 firsts among the pot plants. A similar rule, referring to vegetables, prevented Mrs. A. Rodger, the winner of the first prize for the collection of vegetables, from taking further prizes in those classes.

LEGAL TIT-BITS.

Innocence Learns of Law.

In the Summary Court, this morning:—
Mr. Russ:—He is very obviously trying to rake in the man for his wife's debt.
His Lordship:—I do not think he is.
Mr. Hung:—He has written several times, for time, and has admitted the claim.
His Lordship:—That may have been in the innocence of his heart before he saw a solicitor (laughter).
Not Ambiguous.
His Lordship:—What do you want?
Mr. Haywood:—Well, we want the money, my Lord (laughter).
His Lordship:—Adjourned for a week.
On Tick, but would not Tick.
Quite a domestic tragedy was revealed in another case.
Mr. Davidson:—A week's adjournment will do for me.
Mr. Faithfull (for defendant):—A fortnight.
Mr. Davidson:—A week is sufficient.
Mr. Faithfull:—Is a week sufficient for you to put the watch right? (laughter).
His Lordship:—What?
Mr. Faithfull:—It is a dispute about a watch they have supplied us with. They have supplied us with a watch that won't go (laughter).
Mr. Davidson:—Perhaps a fortnight will be better.
His Lordship:—And give it time to cool down (laughter).

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The following will represent the Hongkong Cricket Club versus the Police, on the Club ground, on Saturday 6th March: play will commence at 2.15 p.m.:—Messrs. E. Hancock (Captain), F. J. de Rome, D. E. Donnelly, C. A. Hooper, R. Kennedy, M. Maas, E. J. B. Mitchell, S. S. Moore, T. E. Pearce, F. Salton and H. H. Taylor.

UNIVERSITY OF HONG-KONG.

Further Generosity by Chinese Residents.

Thanks to the generosity of the undermentioned gentlemen, a fund has been raised by the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, to provide prizes which will be awarded to candidates who pass successfully the entrance examination and commence in the University.

Mr. Choi Pak-ho.	\$500.00
Chen Kai-ming.	400.00
Ho Fook.	400.00
Lo Cheung-shiu.	200.00
Yung Tsze-ming.	200.00
Ip Lan-cheun.	100.00
Chan Kan-yue.	100.00
Fung Ping-shang.	100.00
Kwan Fuk-ang.	100.00
Leung Kung-tsang.	50.00
Wong Sin-ham.	50.00
Un Man-cheun.	50.00
Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak.	250.00
Total	\$2,500.00

"THE QUANTS."

Further Success in New Programme.

"The Quants" changed their programme last evening to a good house, which thoroughly enjoyed the new fare that was put before them. Excellent as was the first programme, undoubtedly the second was even better. The features of the programme were three nonsense songs and a delicate rendering of "Madame, will you walk?" The latter, sung by Miss Agnes Craxton and Messrs. E. Lane Mott and Courtenay Fagan, was a rare treat and was well received by the audience. The nonsense songs in the second portion of the programme were "The Jumbies," "The Yonby-Bangby-Bo" and "The Owl and the Pussy-cat," all three being sung by the company in fine style. Of course, Mr. Salisbury was in the picture and served up some old favourites in quite new manner—so new that the chestnut will probably have a lease of new life at his hands. "The Quants" version of Tipperary is delightfully novel and should be heard, as should also Mr. Hewlett's singing of the question "Who Killed Bill Kaiser?"

\$40 A MONTH.

Indian Sues a Man for an Old Debt.

The position of a man with two children and a wage of \$40 a month is not one most people would envy. At the Summary Court, this morning, Petap Singh sued George Thomas, for the sum of \$20, when the following transpired:—
His Lordship:—What is your salary?
Defendant:—\$40, and I have two children to keep.
His Lordship:—Have you a wife too?
Defendant:—No, the two children are in the Convent, my Lord.
His Lordship:—How much do you pay for them?
Defendant:—\$10.
His Lordship:—Can you not live on less than \$30?
Defendant:—No, my Lord.
His Lordship:—What rent do you pay?
Defendant:—\$15.
Plaintiff:—He has not paid anything for the last two years and he now offers one dollar a month. I cannot accept one dollar a month.
His Lordship said it certainly was not much, but he would see the parties in Chambers to-morrow.
Mr. Haywood, (Mr. L. D. Almada) appeared for the plaintiff.

SETTLED.

A European Sued.

In the Summary Court, this morning, William Wotton sued E. Bruce Shepherd for the sum of \$80.
Mr. Shenton, of Messrs. Dawson, Looker, Dawson and Harston, intimated to his Lordship that the case had been settled.

IN THE TRENCHES.

LETTER FROM CAPT. SIMSON.

Experiences of Sir Frederick Lugard's Former A.D.C.

Daily life in the British trenches, near the places where the Germans delivered their fiercest attacks, at Ypres, are described in a letter from the front, written by Capt. Noel Simson, R. G. A., of the 48th Heavy Battery, Third Division, an active service, and published below. Capt. Simson will be remembered in Hongkong as a former A.D.C. to Sir Frederick Lugard. The letter was written to Mr. J. S. Smor, of Monterey, California, a brother. Capt. Simson was not allowed to name the place from which he wrote, but was able to date two sections of the letter. It is as follows:

You have been very good about writing during the rush and turmoil of travelling, far better than I can ever claim, I am afraid, though the turmoil of active service is perhaps even a little more pronounced than that which the most constant traveller can experience.

One of my letters has probably never reached you, my first, addressed to Paris before I knew of your departure; never mind, it wasn't a long one, neither was it of any great interest beyond what attaches to any letter from "the front." At present we, the British army, are practically stagnating in front of the German line. After very severe fighting—the fiercest of the whole war so far—the Tenth Army have apparently given up their attempts to break through to the coast ports, Calais, Dunkirk, etc., and if reports prove correct they do make further attacks to sever the Allies' line, it is probable they will occur in the vicinity of Arras and Bethune.

During the very fierce fighting round Ypres, my great friend—was desperately wounded. Through sheer determination to live, he is slowly recovering, but it has been a terrific struggle. On October 31 his leg was blown off and his horse killed by a "Jack Johnson," a fragment of which also scored his body and face so severely that it was thought at first that his eyesight had gone. Now, more than five weeks afterwards, he can at least be said to be out of danger, and he has regained the use of his eyes, so that his family and his fiancée are thankful that his life has been spared instead of being dependent about the wreck his wounds have left him.

He is at a hospital in Boulogne, where his sisters and fiancée have been nursing him and I hope to see him the day after to-morrow if I can succeed in getting away on leave, as I hope to do. Fancy a situation which permits of officers—and N. C. O.'s even—being allowed on leave! But such is our present condition. After several weeks of terrific attacking on the part of the Germans with vastly superior numbers, they seem to have worn themselves out and all we have to do is to hold the line in which we were entrenched until the order comes that we are to push forward. Whether that will be to-morrow or next month depends upon Joffre, who has conducted the campaign so successfully so far and will without doubt continue to do so. His is the policy of deliberation, taking no risks, and since delay suits the Allies and militates against the chances of German success, we do not much mind.

Dec. 8, 1914.

Nearly a week, and my leave which appeared so certain was cancelled the day before I should have gone; I need not add that every one was in the same boat; all leave was stopped, and if you were sitting beside me at this moment, you would know the reason. A fierce attack is proceeding at this moment by ourselves and the French on our left with the object of capturing a ridge and village (I am sorry, but I must not mention names; you must be content with the fact that it is in Flanders) which has been causing us some annoyance and which in addition

forms a bit of the German salient into our line. I got up at 5 a.m. with another officer, came up the hill from which I am now observing, fixed two straw dummies clad in khaki in a likely situation to attract "les obus allemands," and then came on to our point of vantage, from which we have a wonderful view over the surrounding country, also a deep shelter trench. I might add that the spot where we fixed the dummies is unattended by any living soul within several hundred yards. By the time we reached our trench, dawn was just breaking away over the enemies' lines; the view extends for fifteen or twenty miles and more than half round the horizon, so you can imagine what a spectacular sight the artillery bombardment presented.

Fortunately the day is quite clear, the first fine day we have had for weeks, and a thin crescent moon and brilliant Venus added to the beauty of the sunrise. At seven sharp the artillery bombardment began; the sun had not yet risen, of course, and the brilliant flashes of shrapnel bursting in the trees and among the houses of the village, with their puffs of pure white smoke, drifting away, looked extraordinarily pretty. Here, on the hill, we might have been watching a mock artillery pageant, for there is nothing to disturb one's peace of mind—except the constant booming of cannon, to which we have all become thoroughly familiarised long ago. A modern battle viewed from any position where a general idea of the proceedings can be gained appears to be noise, smoke, and flashes (at night)—the human element is absolutely invisible. Every variety of noise can be heard, from the sharp crackle of rifle fire and the busy tap-tap of machine guns through the descending scale of "bangs" to the "boom" of the heavy guns throwing 120-pound shells and over.

The smoke, too, presents many varieties. Shrapnel gives a puff of pure white, lyddite bursts in differently black—if detonation is perfect—or, if imperfect, all shades from bright to greenish yellow; I have also frequently seen clouds of pink smoke, but have never been able to decide whether it is the real burst or clouds of fine brick dust, for I have never noticed it except among buildings. The peace of mind of which I spoke was not to last continuously, however. At 7.40 (I looked at my watch) the burst of an approaching shell told us that the enemy had realised something was "up" and was not going to let us have it all our own way. It was a light field-gun shell and burst in the grass about twenty-five yards to our left; another one a few moments after sailed overhead and fell on the other side of the hill, and having seen plenty of the bombardment, I retired into my trench, at the bottom of which I am now sitting on a comfortable seat of straw.

The shells are falling over and to our left in some numbers now, but in a good trench one feels wonderfully snug; and unless they start with their high explosive shell on us, my peace of mind will not suffer any disturbance. The combination of a deep trench and the knowledge that the enemy are ignorant of one's exact whereabouts is very reassuring. I have been fired upon by artillery in the open and exposed to their view and I don't mind telling anyone I don't like it, but that was months ago during the now historic retreat, and we have learnt a thing or two since then.—Here I sharpen my pencil.—But we will leave the attack for the moment.

I shall not be able to tell you whether it proves successful until to-night, more probably to-morrow for it takes time for news to filter through from the infantry to their brigadiers and from them to the divisional generals and so back to the artillery in the shape of a narrative of daily events. In this form of fighting with a line 250 miles long, the artillery does not move about, taking up new positions daily, any more than the infantry makes or takes trenches except at intervals—sometimes of days and even weeks' duration. Our general positions hidden behind low hills or rising ground, so as to be invisible horizontally and in hedges or under trees so as to be concealed vertically—from

aeroplanes—and having found such positions remain in them so long as the enemy do not find them.

A few days ago I rode to Ypres to see the extent of the damage there. The Germans are still dropping occasional shells into the town—to no purpose, for it is almost deserted—no doubt out of pique at not having been able to enter it in spite of their most supreme efforts. It is a curious case of a fair sized town with empty streets—I do not suppose I saw as many as fifty people in my half-hour ride about the place. The havoc in some parts is terrible, but in spite of what the papers say, large parts of it have suffered little beyond broken windows and chips in brickwork and plaster. In some places a block of six or more houses is completely demolished, crumbled to pieces by shell, and everything inflammable burnt. The public square, where the Germans directed most of their fire, has suffered tremendously. There is irretrievable damage has been done, the magnificent town hall is burnt out, its massive tower pierced by huge shells, and great gaps in the solid masonry, showing what heavy guns have been brought to bear on it. One obviously antique building, if a shell of tottering walls can be graced by that name, turned out to be the museum on enquiry from a youth, a native of the town. Some of the holes made by shell are stupendous. I enclose a picture from a daily paper to give you some idea. I saw a number like this in the vicinity of the railway station, most fearsome holes! Thank goodness, I have never had any of them burst near me; I find 100 pounds quite enough.

I saw the King twice when he was over here, the first time by chance. I happened to have ridden into a town about five miles in the rear of our position for some things for the battery and was in the street through which he passed in his car. The next day he came to within one-half mile of our battery, and we sent any spare men available to line the (filthy) road and give him a cheer. I went too.

3 p.m. 14.12.14. The firing still continues, the Germans hardly replying, apparently—of course, one cannot tell what it is like in the forward trenches. I came down from the hill about the middle of the morning to the guns to see how the ammunition supply, which is my special job, was proceeding. It is always very dull at the gun; I ought to say "generally," instead of "always," for sometimes it is far from dull, as some of our poor fellows have found to their cost; I should have said it is dull until the enemy's aeroplanes have discovered one; there is no view, nothing to show at what you are shooting, no knowledge of the results.

The sinking of most of von Spee's squadron is a relief. I have dined more than once on board the Scharrhorst (she was flagship on the China station for some years), and the Monmouth, which she sunk, was the cruiser in which Sir Frederick Lugard and I went to Japan. Both at the bottom now. . . . It will not save time to send your letters via France; in all probability it will only delay matters. Thanks for the parcel you have sent; it hasn't arrived yet, but I have hopes, as the letters managed to do so. I am sad that none of the *Lifes* have succeeded in reaching the front; either for I should have enjoyed them; perhaps I shall have a shower of them one of these days.

The Vatican and the War.

Rome, Jan. 11.—The *Tribuna* says:—The German Government, realising the painful consequences of that outrage against a Prince of the Church, have, throughout the world, and also among the Catholic populations of Germany, and out of fear of measures by the Vatican, decided hurriedly to state things to their previous state. Nevertheless the act of violence against the Primate of Belgium exists. The Holy See has asked for reparation from the German Government for this, and also for compensating the pastoral letter. The explanation of Germany is awaited with curiosity.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

REDUCTION IN PRICES

FROM 22ND FEBRUARY.

WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT WE HAVE REDUCED OUR PRICES OF:

LOCAL MEATS

AND

OWN FED POULTRY.

NEW PRICE LISTS DATED 20th FEBRUARY 1915 CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

CONTRABAND OF WAR FROM U.S. PORTS.

£9,600,000 A DAY.

Reports are to hand of the trial of the first neutral ship arrested by British cruisers for carrying contraband. The trial took place before the St. Lucia Prize Court in October. It appears from the evidence that the *S. S. Lorenzo* (3,063 tons gross, built in 1913, and owned by the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co., of New York) was supplied with 3,077 tons of coal from the Berwind White Coal Mining Co. and 150 tons of foodstuffs, and left New York for Buenos Aires, S. America, after leaving New York, however, the vessel's course was altered and it transpired that she went to a rendezvous for the purpose of meeting German cruisers with a view to supplying them with coal. She was captured by H. M. S. *Berwick* when about 350 miles off the coast from New York to Buenos Aires. When captured the supercargo, who was employed by the Hamburg-American Line and was a German, destroyed his orders. The chief justice held that the vessel had been chartered by the Hamburg-American Line ostensibly for the purpose of carrying coal and provisions to an unnamed consignee in Buenos Aires, that the penalty clause in the charter-party was unusually full, providing that if the vessel was not delivered at the expiration of the time specified the charterers were to forfeit \$350,000, that the vessel proceeded to a rendezvous to meet a German cruiser, and that the whole of the cargo of the vessel was contraband. He therefore condemned both the ship and the cargo. In the same court the Norwegian *S. S. Thor* (1,510 tons gross) was also condemned, together with her cargo. This vessel, which was loaded with 2,000 tons of coal, was sub-chartered by the Hamburg-American Line. The vessel cleared on August 3 (that is, before the declaration of war) from Newport News for Uruguay, and when seized by H. M. S. *Berwick* on September 9 was 350 miles out of her course, after having been thirty-five days at sea, inasmuch as the vessel left Newport News before the declaration of war, she was exempt from confiscation for carriage of contraband, but as she was obviously chartered or employed by the enemy government or its agents for the purposes of transport or supply, the court condemned the vessel and her cargo.

German Estimate of War's Cost.

From the official statistics of the various belligerent countries the German Socialist newspaper *Vorwaerts* estimates the cost of the present war.

The British Government, states the journal, recently declared that its daily war bill amounted to £1,000,000. This it must already have spent some £150,000,000. Up to December 10 the war bill in France totalled £25,400,000 of which amount Belgium had received £10,000,000, Serbia £3,600,000, and Montenegro £200,000, and a loan to Greece of £1,810,000.

Russia spent during the first three and a half months £192,750,000, and her daily bill is about £1,835,000. England, France, and Russia together, continues the journal, are daily spending about £4,600,000, and as they together have probably not more than eleven million soldiers, each soldier costs about £3.51 daily.

It stands to reason that the cost of the war for Germany and Austria is about the same, which would make for both States, with a mobilised fighting power of some ten million men, a daily expenditure of £4,200,000.

Then the cost of the Belgian, Serbian, Turkish, and Japanese Armies must be added, which can be estimated at the lowest at £400,000 per day. All the belligerent Powers together have therefore a daily war bill of at least £9,600,000.

The first five months of the war have therefore cost about £1,540,000,000, without the damage done through the war and without the loss to industries.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

By Order of the Mortgagee, Mr. Geo. P. LAMBERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on MONDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1915, at 3 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following valuable leasehold property situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong.

All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot No. 35a together with the messuages and buildings thereon known as No. 75, Jervois Street and 14, Burd Street. Term 999 years. Annual Crown Rent \$16.92. Area about 1200 square feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. DENNIS & BOWLEY, 2 Connaught Road Central, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagee or to Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT, The Auctioneer.

10 LET.

TO LET.—Quarndon, No. 15, The Peak. Furnished from 1st week April. Moderate rental. 2 minutes from Tram.—Apply to G. TISDALL, at above address.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The *S. S. ORISSA* from Shanghai and Kobe left Mofu yesterday afternoon and may be expected here on or about the 10th inst.

Bulgarian Sympathies. Bulgarian sympathy for Russia is shown by the fact that large quantities of tobacco, uniforms and other clothing have been sent from Sofia to the Russian army. About 150,000 packages of tobacco have been sent to the soldiers, 240,000 cigars for the officers and General Staff.



The "VARSITY" shape, suitable for wear with a soft fronted tennis or coloured Zephyr shirt. Eyelet holes for safety pin. This shape is also stocked in a Biscuit Shade of Mercerised Cotton.

40 cts. each—6 for \$2.25.

MACKINTOSH & Co., Ltd.

Men's Wear Specialists.

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THE HOUSE

CHILDREN'S WEAR.

FOR EVERY OCCASION.

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J. ULLMANN & Co.

The French Jewellery House.

Grand Assortment in

WRIST WATCHES.

PRICES RIGHT

As DIAMOND MERCHANTS, we are LEADING in the East.

ITALIAN GRAND OPERA

DOUBLE DISC RECORDS.

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LA TRAVIATA

CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA

PAGLIACCI

RICOLETTO

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TOSCA

BARBIERE de SIVICLIA, etc



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"KING GEORGE IV" Scotch Whisky

Its world-wide popularity is due to its mature ripeness, soft refinement, and exquisite flavour.

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TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

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ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
ST. ALBANS		12th Mar.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Itola," tons 5,257, Capt. Butler, will be despatched for Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji on the 16th March.

The S.S. "Sangola," tons 5,184, Capt. Milne, R.N.R., will be despatched for Shanghai, Vladivostok, Kobe & Moji on the 30th March.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Orissa," tons 5,436, Capt. Langlands, will be despatched for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta on the 12th March.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, March 5, 1915.

Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.

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STEAMBOAT CO., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION CO., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.
FRIDAY, 5th MARCH.

5.30 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

SATURDAY, 6th MARCH.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer.....	6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer).....	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer.....	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer.....	8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai, tons 1,651 | s.s. Tai Shan, tons 2,005
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 7th MARCH.

The Company's new Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 a.m. and return from Macao at 2 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 8 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui An.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND
MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA
NAVIGATION CO., LTD. & THE INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Saitam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

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SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Mishima Maru Capt. Wada Suwa Maru Capt. Murai	T. 16,000 T. 20,000 THURS., 11th Mar. at noon. THURS., 25th Mar. at noon.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Aki Maru Capt. Noma Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuye	T. 12,500 T. 12,500 TUES., 23rd Mar. at noon. TUES., 6th April at noon.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 13,500 T. 9,600 TUES., 16th Mar. at 4 p.m. FRI., 9th April at 4 p.m.
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CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang, Rangoon, Malacca and Colombo	Kawachi Maru Capt. Nakamura Kanagawa Maru Capt. Tozawa	T. 12,000 T. 12,500 FRIDAY, 15th Mar. TUESDAY, 9th Mar.
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MOJI & Kobe	Iyo Maru Capt. Okamoto	T. 12,500 TUESDAY, 9th Mar.
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SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda Atsuta Maru Capt. Yoshikawa	T. 9,600 T. 16,000 MON., 15th Mar. at 10 a.m. WED., 10th Mar. at 10 a.m.
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Fitted wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Mishima Maru	16,000 tons	Thursday 11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	" 25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	" 8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	" 22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	" 6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	" 3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	" 6th April
Aki	12,500 "	" 20th April
Sado	12,500 "	" 4th May

*Terminus Yokohama

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	Singan	6th Mar. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	7th Mar. at 10 a.m.
NINGPO	Szechuen	9th Mar. at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	9th Mar. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	16th Mar. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

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MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tea." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships, electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tea."

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These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong 5th Mar. 1915.

Agents.

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LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about
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Tjilmanok	SHAI	1st half Mar.	JAVA 1st half Mar.
Tjikini	JAVA	1st half Mar.	SHAI 1st half Mar.
Tjilwong	JAPAN	1st half Mar.	JAVA 2nd half Mar.
Tjitaroem	JAVA	2nd half Mar.	SHAI 2nd half Mar.
Tjipanas	JAVA	2nd half Mar.	JAPAN 2nd half Mar.
Tjibodas	JAVA	2nd half Apr.	JAPAN 2nd half Apr.
Tjikembang	JAVA	2nd half Apr.	SHAI 2nd half Apr.

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JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 23rd March.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 13th April.
Nippon Maru	11,900 - 18 knots	" 27th April.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at noon.

Steamers via Manila leave at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£271.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£269. " " £261.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots Wednesday, 10th March

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams		
SL Albans		12th March.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 5th Mar. at 1 p.m.
Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 9th Mar. at 1 p.m.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore	FRI., 12th Mar. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 7th Mar. at 10 a.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	WED., 10th Mar. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

New Holt Steamers for Panama

Service.

That the fine new steamships Mentor and Agapenor, may be introduced as units in maintaining the Blue Funnel Line service to San Francisco and North Pacific ports by way of the Panama Canal is the information contained in advices received from England by Dodwell and Co., Ltd., general agents on the Pacific Coast for the "Blue Funnel" Line. At the present time nothing definite has been decided as to the disposition of these ships, but the company is said to be considering the advisability of placing these freighters in the Panama service. The Mentor was recently launched in British yards to the order of Alfred Holt and Co. She is a freighter of the most modern type, of 4,708 net tons register, and arrived at Liverpool from the Clyde last month. The Agapenor, of 4,800 net tons register, has made one or two voyages to the Far East, and was last reported sailing from Shanghai on November 7th for London. —Weekly Commercial News.

New Lines for Blue Funnel

Boats.

With the abandonment of the Blue Funnel line's service between England and the North Pacific via the Suez canal, two new lines have been arranged by the company to take the place of that just crossed off the map of the trade routes of the world. One will be maintained by the operation of large carriers between the Orient and Puget Sound. Another will be composed of vessels plying from Liverpool to this port via the Panama canal, as previously announced. The Panama canal service of the big British company is being inaugurated by the steamer Moyune, which steamed Friday from Kingston, Jamaica, for San Francisco. Inaugurating the eastbound service, the Moyune is to steam from here early in March. It has been announced that the British steamer Astyanax of the Blue Funnel line will follow the Moyune. She is scheduled to steam from the Mersey the last day of this month. When the Blue Funnel line first started service between England and the North Pacific via Suez, vessels of the type of the Ajax and Astyanax were used. Then followed the Ningchow, Oanfa and Keeman, with slightly larger carrying capacity. Only a brief time elapsed until these vessels were found too small for the trade, and such craft as the Bellerophon, Teucer, Titan and Antiochus were despatched. Then came the great steamers Proteas, Talthybius and Ixion. By the old route through the Suez canal and ports in the Orient the Blue Funnel bottoms required seventy days to make the voyage. By the new Panama Canal route the company will be able to land cargoes on this Coast thirty-five days from the Mersey. As a result of the difference in time of the two routes the company found it imperative to abandon the old service and establish two lines in its stead. Consequently, schedules have been arranged for a trans-Pacific route and one via the big ditch. The steamer Ixion, Oanfa and one other vessel will be used in maintaining a monthly schedule between Seattle and British Columbia and Yokohama, Shanghai and Hongkong. Five vessels, including the Moyune and Astyanax, will be operated on the new Panama Canal course. —S. F. Chronicle.

For a good solid meal a la Carte or Table d'Hôte with Wines & Liquors of the Best —ALEXANDRA CAFE

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
ST. PANG & Co. Cutta...	Kumsang	Sat., 6th Mar. at noon.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 6th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Wed., 10th Mar. at 10 a.m.
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Taksang	Wed., 10th Mar. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Choysang	Fri., 12th Mar. at 10 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 13th Mar. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN via Weihaiwei	Chipsang	Tues., 16th Mar. at 10 a.m.
KOBE & Moji	Fooshing	Tues., 16th Mar. at 10 a.m.
ST. PANG & Co. Cutta...	Yatsing	Tues., 16th Mar. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kumsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Daini, Weihaiwei.
‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lanad, Datu, Semporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure
LONDON	Carnarvonshire	11th April.
LONDON	Monmouthshire	5th June.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.
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JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
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THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD
& ENGINEERING Co. OF
HONGKONG, Ltd.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS,
FORGEWORKERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-
STRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of
Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34'6"

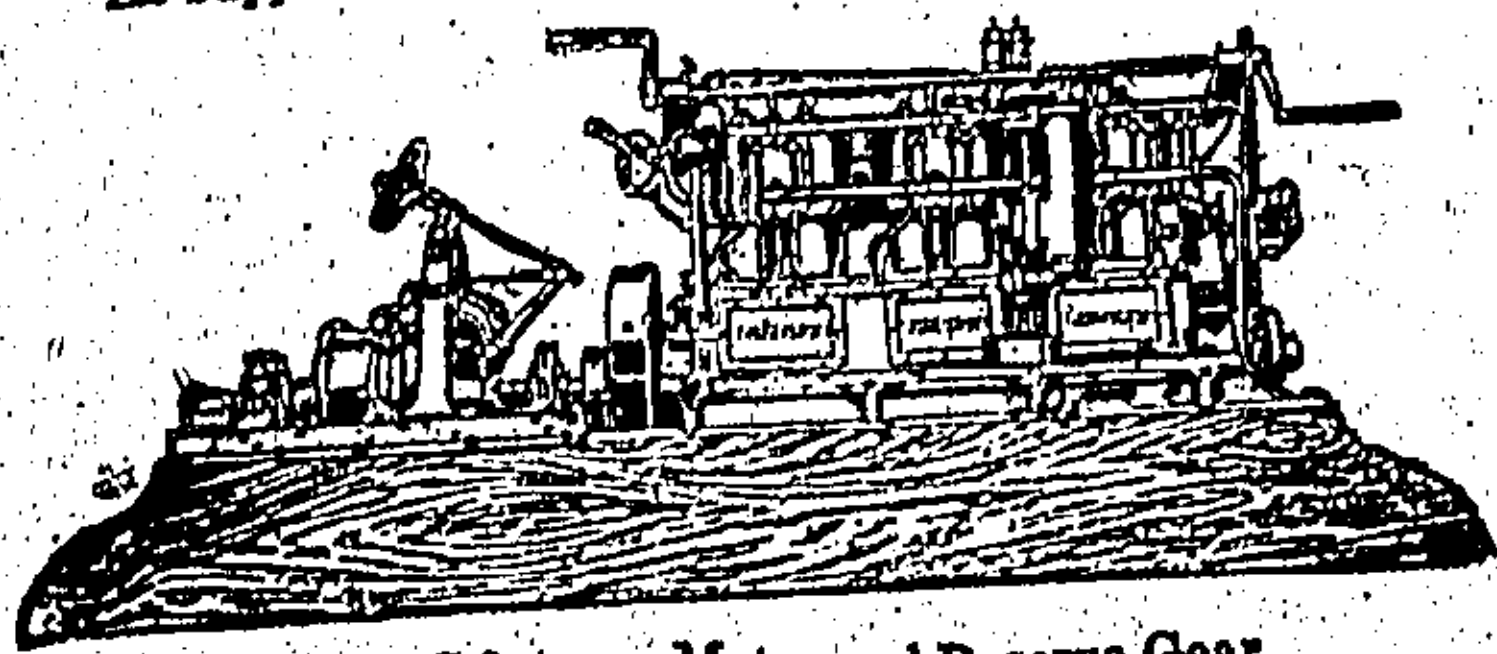
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most
efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-
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50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,
Rivets, etc.

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PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2
150 B. H. P.
As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



O.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.
B.H.P. Paraffin 70. Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN
BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE
CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR
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TELEPHONE No. 221.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Ports	Chilli	M. M.	16, Mar.
Europe, via Singapore etc.	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	11, Mar.
Marseilles, London & Liverpool	Q. of Corinth	B. L. L.	20, Mar.
London, S'pore, via P'ang, C'bo, &c.	Namur	P. & O.	31, Mar.
London	Carshire	J. M. Co.	11, Apr.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Boston & New York via Suez	Indrakuala	J. M. Co.	6, Mar.
Victoria, B.C., & Tacoma, etc.	Mexico M.	O. S. K.	9, Mar.
San Francisco via Shanghai etc.	Korea	P. M. Co.	9, Mar.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Mar.
Ports via Japan	St. Egbert	D. & Co.	17, Mar.
New York via Ports Suez Canal	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	23, Mar.
San Francisco via Shanghai etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	27, Mar.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	27, Apr.
San Francisco via M'la & Japan &c.			

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	12, Mar.
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	16, Mar.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Bombay via S'pore, etc.	Saigon M.	N. Y. K.	6, Mar.
Shanghai & Kobe	Sanuki M.	N. Y. K.	7, Mar.
Tamsui and Keelun via Swatow	Daijin M.	O. S. K.	7, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Polynesien	M. M.	8, Mar.
Manila, Cebu and Hoilo	Chinhua	B. & S.	9, Mar.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	9, Mar.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Orissa	D. S. Co.	10, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Arisata M.	N. Y. K.	10, Mar.
Moji & Kobe	Iyo M.	P. & O.	12, Mar.
Shanghai	Nubia	J. M. Co.	12, Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Choysang	N. Y. K.	15, Mar.
Moji & Kobe	Nikko M.	D. & Co.	16, Mar.
Shanghai	Isola	D. S. Co.	16, Mar.
Shanghai, Y'ama, Kobe & Moji	Yatsing	J. M. Co.	16, Mar.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Umaria	D. S. Co.	22, Mar.
Shanghai, Y'ama, Kobe & Moji	Tijpanas	J. C. J. L.	Q. deep.
Shanghai	Tijtaroom	J. C. J. L.	Q. deep.
Shanghai	Tijkembang	J. C. J. L.	Q. deep.
Shanghai	Tijmanoeck	J. C. J. L.	Q. deep.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tijkini	J. C. J. L.	Q. deep.
Java	Tijliwong	J. C. J. L.	S. half O.
Japan	Tibodas	J. C. J. L.	F. half D.

TO SAIL

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

TO

BOSTON & NEW YORK, VIA
PANAMA CANAL.

THE Steamship

"INDRAKUALA"

will sail on the 9th March, 1915.

For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. 9.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1915.

ELLERMAN LINE.

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
MARSEILLES, LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

For Steamer Sails
MARSEILLES & LONDON..... City of Corinth. 20th March.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1915

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. SIBERIA sailed from
Yokohama Thursday, February 25, for
Hongkong, via Manila. The mails have
been transferred to the Messageries
Maritimes Company's s.s. CHILLI, schedul-
ed to arrive at Hongkong March 6.

The P. M. S. KOREA will be de-
spatched from Hongkong for San Francisco
via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama,
Yokohama and Honolulu on Tuesday,
March 9, at 1 p.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The T. K. E. s.s. TENYO MARU will
next leave for San Francisco, via usual
ports, on Tuesday, 13th April, at noon.

The Barber Line's BOLTON CASTLE
for Hongkong via Panama Canal left
New York on the 21st January and is
therefore due to arrive here about the
beginning of April.

The s.s. ITOLA sailed from Calcutta
on the 20th ult., and may be expected
here on or about the 11th March.

The T. K. K. s.s. SHINYO MARU will
next leave Hongkong for San Francisco,
via usual ports, on Tuesday 11th May, at
noon.

The T. K. K. s.s. CHIYO MARU will
sail for San Francisco via Shanghai,
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama
and Honolulu on Tuesday, 23rd March,
at noon.

The Oriental African Line s.s. SALA-
MIS sailed from Kobe on the 2nd
inst. and may be expected to arrive at
Hongkong on the 7th inst. p.m.

The s.s. SANGOLA sailed from Cal-
cutta yesterday and may be expected here
on or about the 25th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Kirin Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,301 D. Tunda, 25th Feb.—Singapore, 17th Feb. Gen. —N. Y. K.	Tamlog, Br. s.s. 1,356, G. N. Pennesfater, 25th ult.—Manila, 23rd ult. Gen. —B. & S.	Kutang, Br. s.s. 3,109, R. C. D. Bradley, 21st ult.—Calcutta, Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Tijlajap, Dut. s.s. 2,470, F. E. O. van Schoonebeck, 23rd ult.—Batavia, 24th Jan.—Sugar—J. C. J. L.	Kumang, Br. s.s. 2,077, F. Wheeler, 1st inst.—Moji, 25th ult. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Korea, Am. s.s. 1,276, A. W. Nelson, 1st inst.—San Francisco, 30th Jan. Gen.—P. M. S. Co.	Suikai, Br. s.s. 714, Marques, 1st inst.—K. C. Wan, Gen.—Chinese.	Chusan, Br. s.s. 1,337, R. Robertson, 2nd inst.—Swatow, 1st inst. Rice—B. & S.	Childar, Norw. s.s. 1,102, Nils Hjorth, 2nd inst.—Bangkok, 20th ult. Rice— T. & Co.	Yuensang, Br. s.s. 1,128, Rolfe, 2nd inst. —Manila, 27th ult. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Haitan, Br. s.s. 1,183, J. W. Evans, 3rd inst.—Swatow, 2nd inst. Gen.— D. L. & Co.	Chungking, Br. s.s. 1,311, Ross Lewis, 3rd inst.—Bangkok, 22nd ult. Gen.— R. & S.	Uncas, Br. s.s. 2,397, P. Stewart, 2nd inst. —San Francisco, 31st Jan. Fuel oil—S. O. Co.	Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s. 900, Umakami, 3rd inst.—Swatow, 2nd inst. Gen.— O. S. K.	Kashing, Br. 1,143, Byers, 3rd inst.—Can- ton, Gen.—B. & S.	Tijmanoeck, Dut. s.s. 5,630, A. W. Le Quay, 3rd inst.—Amoy, 2nd inst. Gen.— J. C. J. L.	Anna, Norw. s.s. 1,017, T. Odner, 3rd inst. —Bangkok, 27th ult. Rice—T. & Co.	Bollefos, Norw. s.s. 859, T. A. Johns, 4th inst.—Bangkok, 23rd ult. Rice— T. & Co.	Szechuen, Br. s.s. 1,135, Barbus, 4th inst. —Daijia, 24th ult. Rice—O. —O.	Devawongse, Br. s.s. 1,047, C. W. Shorser, 4th inst.—Falgion, 27th ult. Gen —O.
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TO SAIL

CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY CO.'S

STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE INTERMEDIATE STEAMSHIP

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVER

Accepting Cargo and Passengers for Canada, the United States,
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Subsequent dates of sailing will be announced later.

Passage Rates:—
VANCOUVER £31; LONDON £43 & £45.

Rates to other ports furnished upon application.

For Freight or Passage apply—
D. W. CRADDOCK.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1915.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA PANAMA

For Freight etc. apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED

General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

TO SAIL.

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM NEW YORK.

The Steamship

"INDRAGIRI"

having arrived from the above
ports, Consignees of cargo by her
are hereby informed that all goods
are being landed at their risk into
the hazardous and/or extra hazar-
dous Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Limited, whence, and/
or from the wharves, delivery may
be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 5th
prox. at 5 p.m. will be subject to
rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged
packages are to be left in the
Godowns where they will be
examined on 5th prox. at 9.30
a.m. Claims against the steamer
must be presented within 10 days
of arrival, otherwise they will not
be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected by us in any case what-
ever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by—
JARDINE, MATHESON
& Co., Ltd.
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1915.

For Boston & New York,
via Suez.

THE Steamship

"INDRAKUALA"

will be despatched as above on
Saturday, 6th March.

For Freight, Passage and
Further Particulars, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.

Agents.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 9.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

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Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON WHARF BLUCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER HILL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	WIND OF TIDE	WIND OF TIDE
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	200'	100' (top bottom)	10'	10'	10'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	200'	100'	10'	10'	10'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	200'	100'	10'	10'	10'
Patel Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	100'	50'	5'	5'	5'
Patel Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	100'	50'	5'	5'	5'
WATERLOO					
Commodore Dock	100'	50'	5'	5'	5'
ABERDEEN					
Howe Dock	100'	50'	5'	5'	5'
Laurel Dock	100'	50'	5'	5'	5'

HEAD
OFFICE: KOWLOON.
Telephone No. 1 K.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,

R. M. DYER B.Sc., M.I.N., Kowloon Dock Hongkong

TOWN OFFICE:
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1915.

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Tank Storage and Carriage Co. Ltd., London ...	3,000.00
Engineering Department, H. M. Dockyard ...	30.00
Mr. J. Craig ...	10.00
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"A. E. Stoker ...	10.00
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"J. Eidos ...	10.00
"A. E. Lee ...	8.00
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Staff, Standard Oil Co. of New York, Oil Sub. ...	219.00
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"Volunteer Pay" ...	5.97
Mr. D. M. Ross ...	100.00
Mr. Courtney R. Richards ...	10.00
Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund:—	
A. & F. M. 7th Sub. Collected by Mr. L. Ho	50.00
Ching from Chinese Staff of Asiatic Petroleum Co. (S.O.) Ltd. North Point Installation	55.00
Mr. Ojagar Singh ...	10.00
Mr. Bhagat Singh ...	10.00
Messrs. S. J. David & Co. & Mr. A. David Staff of Asiatic Petroleum Co. (S.O. Ltd.) (Feb) ...	202.00
Mr. W. McF. Robb ...	20.00
Mr. C. W. J. Fries ...	10.00
Kowloon Cricket Club (2nd Sub) ...	50.00
Mr. D. Neilson ...	10.00
Collected by the Manager of the King Edward Hotel ...	20.00
Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund:—	
Collected by Capt. S. R. Aitken:—	
Comptroller & Staff	
Holt's Wharf ...	\$30.00
Mr. H. Griffin ...	5.00
Collected by Capt. S. R. Aitken:—	
Mr. E. Herbst ...	3.00
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Mr. A. J. Walters ...	5.00
Mr. H. Stainfield ...	5.00
Mr. R. H. Hamson ...	5.00
Mr. A. Cordero ...	3.00
Mr. J. Alcok ...	3.00
Mr. A. J. Lindberg ...	2.00
Mr. D. Brath ...	2.00
Mr. J. M. Xavier ...	2.00

SUGAR SHARES.

Case Settled and Action Withdrawn.	
The case in which Menace David Silas sued Hugo Charles Ehrenfels for \$174, balance alleged to be due on a transaction in China Sugar Refining Company shares, has been settled by the plaintiff withdrawing the action and the defendant withdrawing his claim to the return of the shares in question.	
The plaintiff pays his own costs and those of the defendant, which have been agreed to between the solicitors for both parties.	
Mr. Haywood (from Mr. Leo D'Almeida's office) was for plaintiff and Mr. Golding for defendant.	
Mr. E. James ...	2.00
Mr. C. E. Warren ...	3.00
Mrs. C. E. Warren ...	2.00
Mrs. J. Olson, Sr. ...	1.00
Mr. C. W. Olson ...	1.00
Collected by Mr. H. Murray Bain:—	
Mr. H. Murray Bain ...	15.00
Mr. W. S. Biscock ...	5.00
Mr. W. A. Donaldson ...	15.00
Mr. J. H. Seth ...	15.00
Mr. W. F. Knapton ...	3.00
Mr. E. Seth ...	5.00
Mr. G. Harper ...	5.00
Collected by Mr. R. D. Harvey:—	
Staff of Green Island Cement Co. Ltd.	73.00
Herbert Goffe, Esq., C.M.G., 8th Sub.	50.00
Capt. S. C. H. Wilde ...	10.00
Mr. H. L. Griffiths ...	10.00
Mr. O. G. Fry ...	10.00
Mr. E. F. Lytle ...	7.50
Mr. F. B. Vinton ...	19.00
Inspector Sims ...	3.00
Mr. A. L. Roberts ...	5.00
Mr. C. B. Bayers (Jan. & Feb. Subs.)	10.00
Mr. O. W. A. Wilkie ...	2.00
Mr. J. M. Gordon ...	5.00
Mr. J. S. Stalker ...	2.00
Mr. F. G. Herridge ...	4.00
Mr. D. E. Clark ...	5.00
Mr. H. P. Thomas ...	10.00
Mr. H. F. Hickman ...	5.00
Mr. N. L. Railton ...	1.00
Miss Baylis ...	5.00
Mr. F. A. Coleman ...	3.00
Mr. W. McKay ...	3.00
Mr. W. F. Haet ...	3.00
Mr. A. E. Harvey ...	3.00
Mr. and Mrs. Mc Grann ...	2.00
A. J. C. ...	3.00
L. S. ...	3.00
Less difference in exchange ...	4.10
Expense Accounts	
Dapt. Naval Yard	28.00
Poultry Dealers' Guild	100.00
Already acknowledged, Lists 1/21 ...	203,908.82
Monthly Subscriptions ...	2,011.75
Already acknowledged, Lists 1/21 ...	29,709.23
	32,710.98
Remitted to London on 22/12/14 £17,000 at 1/5 1/2 ...	191,436.00
Balance in hand \$50,216.77	
N. J. STARR, Hon. Treasurer.	
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915.	

THE SEXTA CASE.

Decision Given this Afternoon.

Sir William Rees Davies (Chief Justice) sitting in Full Court, with Mr. Justice Gompertz, this afternoon, delivered the following decision re *Sima Sang and Company v. the Flensburg Dampf-Schiffahrt-Gesellschaft von 1860*:—

This is an application under section 50 of the Code for leave to proceed with the action *ex parte*, no appearance having been filed.

The defendants are a foreign corporation, being a German company with offices at Flensburg in the German Empire who had, through Messrs. Siemens, their agents, made a time charter of the *s.s. Sexta* to Man Sang and Company, a Chinese firm established in the Colony.

The Man Sang gave the plaintiff, who are a Chinese firm doing business in Amoy, in the Republic of China, a sub-charter for a voyage from Swatow to Swatow and (or) Amoy.

The vessel loaded sugar at Swatow, and having arrived at Swatow, was there detained by the outbreak of hostilities.

Apparently the Man Sang became insolvent, and demand was made on the plaintiff by Messrs. Siemens, signing as agents for Captain and owners of *s.s. Sexta*, for the payment to them of the freight due to the Man Sang. This money was paid over without objection by the plaintiffs.

However, on the 19th August the Swatow agents of Messrs. Siemens, Messrs. Luins and Haelsloot made a further demand on the plaintiffs for the payment of all moneys due to the defendants from the time charterers. Failing payment, the agents refused to give the plaintiffs delivery of their cargo. Finally, after some correspondence between the solicitors, as the cargo was still withheld, the plaintiffs made payment of \$14,000 on the terms of an agreement signed by Messrs. Deacon, Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Haraton, solicitors, who were acting for Siemens and Company, and the sugar was then handed over.

The plaintiffs then issued a writ against the defendants to recover this \$14,000. Service was effected on Mr. Siebs, a partner of Messrs. Siemens, at their Hongkong Office. No appearance has been entered; Messrs. Siemens contending that they had no authority to accept service or to defend proceedings on behalf of the defendants.

The main question for consideration is whether in the terms of section 50 of the code of civil procedure the Court is satisfied that the writ has been duly served, that is to say, whether the service on Messrs. Siemens is good service on the defendant company. Neither the defendant company nor Messrs. Siemens are of course before the court, but we have had laid before us certain correspondence which gives Messrs. Siemens' views as to the relations between themselves and the defendant company, to which in the circumstances we have given consideration.

His Lordship then dealt with arguments put forward and decisions in the Home Court. "We think," he concluded, "that the plaintiffs must have leave to proceed. The leave is granted subject to any terms the Court may think proper to impose at the hearing."

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. Crew of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, made the application.

Too Late.

At the Police Court, this morning, a man charged with the larceny of a Mauser pistol was dismissed by Mr. J. R. Wood, the commissioner, turning up a few minutes late.

WAR ITEMS.

'Silent Treatment' is Given to the Landsturm.

Brussels, January 5.—The "silent treatment" of the German landsturm in this city by the Belgian people is one of the most striking features of the situation here. It is spreading even to the children, who turn their heads away or cross the street whenever they see a German soldier approaching. If a soldier enters a shop the Belgians either quit the building or move away as far as possible. If one of the landsturm enters a street or the Belgians leave, or else turn their eyes away. There are no words of greeting, no smiles, not the slightest look of recognition that the soldier is a human being. Whether this is having any effect on the soldiers is not certain, but an American who to-day stopped a fine-looking German soldier, who was off duty and talked with him, was surprised at what he heard. "You are the first person who has spoken a civil word to me in this town for a month," said the soldier.

"It is Good to be a Briton."

Lady Jollicoe read a breezy letter from Sir John Jollicoe at an entertainment in the Northampton Institute recently, attended by the womenfolk and children of soldiers and sailors on service. The admiral expressed his interest in the scheme for opening rooms for the wives of men on service, and went on to say: "I know how much the wives must feel the strain and anxiety as to the welfare of their husbands, and anything that helps to make them comfortable and happy is of the greatest value, as it relieves the minds of their husbands. There is always great comfort in the thought that someone is interested in the welfare of absent loved ones. I am sure the men are just longing to get home, even if only for a day or two, but they are setting an example of cheery patience that is splendid. If they had the excitement of action, the trial of patience would not be so severe, but they are content just to wait and watch, and it is good to see how well they stick to the rather monotonous work. We don't get much comfort out of the weather either. The nights are very long, the sky is very grey, and the decks are very, very wet, but none of these things affect the spirits of the men, any more than the cold and wet trenches and the constant shell-fire affect the spirits of those splendid soldiers of ours in Belgium. It is good to be a Briton now-days."

British Prisoners' Treatment.

The following is issued by the War Office:—"A great deal of anxiety is naturally felt by the friends and relatives of British soldiers who have been taken prisoners, and also by those of civilians who have been detained in Germany. Negotiations have been and are still proceeding which have for their object the establishment of adequate arrangements, under neutral and responsible auspices, for bettering the condition of British prisoners, and for providing a prompt and efficient service for the delivery to them of parcels other than those which can be and are being satisfactorily sent through the parcel post. It is hoped that it will be possible to make a full announcement on this subject shortly, in the meantime friends and relatives of prisoners are warned that they should take no steps in this matter beyond falling in with the postal regulations which have been issued by the General Post Office and are based on information supplied by the War Office. In reference to enquiries which are being received, it is notified that the War Office have given no official authorisation to any agency to carry out searches for missing officers and men."

THE EX MANDARIN CASE.

A Statement in Defence.

The case was continued this afternoon, at the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, in which four Chinese were charged with holding an ex-mandarin, of Fokien, for ransom.

Inspector P. O'Sullivan represented the police. Mr. Dixon, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the first three defendants, and Mr. Otto Kong-sing for the fourth.

Mr. Otto Kong-sing said his client's defence would be that he was not the tenant of the premises upon which the complainant alleged he was imprisoned. The premises were held by a sort of club, and beyond paying his dues, the prisoner had nothing to do with the tenancy.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

DAY BY DAY.

"Excited Insects."

To-morrow, according to the Chinese calendar, is the feast of *Ching-che*, or "Excited Insects."

Adjourned.

In the Summary Court, this morning, K. Nomoto sued J. J. Hunt for the sum of \$198.50. The case was allowed to stand over.

Tailors' Claim.

The Season Tailors were the plaintiff, and V. A. Rozario the defendant in an action listed at the Summary Court, this morning, the claim being for \$25.75. The hearing was adjourned.

Merchants Sue Architects.

In the list at the Summary Court, this morning, there appeared an action in which Shawan Tunes and Company were the plaintiffs, and Weiser and Raven the defendants—the amount claimed by the plaintiff being \$780.65. The case was allowed to stand over.

King Albert's Aeroplane Trip.

On the 13th instant King Albert made a trip in an aeroplane and flew over a German position for about an hour, carrying out reconnaissance, says a telegram to the *Asahi*. The aeroplane was brot at by the Germans, but safely returned to its base.

Died Singing the Marseillaise.

Paris, January 18.—The death is announced in the Saint Nazaire military hospital of Roger Gsell, aged 17, from wounds received at Dixmude. Gsell enlisted in the 52nd Infantry Regiment when the war broke out, and took part in the battles in Belgium, on the Marne, and on the Yser. A few minutes before he breathed his last, Roger Gsell said good-bye to his companions and thanked those who had tended him. He died singing the "Marseillaise."

Threatened Starvation in Ostend.

A Dutch correspondent, writing to Amsterdam from Ostend, states:—"Only six thousand, out of the 45,000 former inhabitants of Ostend, remain. Horrible lack is the only meat, and there is little bread. The Germans have plundered all the stores of beef and wine. Sixty-four heavy guns have been placed on the dunes, and 13,000 Germans are guarding the 'boulevards' at Mariakerke, a little south of Ostend, where there are powerful fortifications. The Germans are threatening the inhabitants with starvation, and are forcing them to dig trenches. Twelve thousand German convicts have arrived at Ostend carrying dead soldiers from the Yser line, including corpses that had been in the canal. They are burying the corpses at Ostend."

MEXICO AND THE U.S.

President Wilson and a Trust Betrayed.

"So far as I am concerned, Mexico may continue to stew for ever in her own juice." Such is the callous, cruel statement attributed to President Woodrow Wilson, the scholar and the pedant, who posed to his countrymen, before his election to the highest official position that they could confer upon him, as one whose intended policy was to be productive of "peace—not war; conciliation rather than hostility; the elimination of 'uncertainty,' and the stimulation of business."

Dr. Wilson took office on March 4, 1913, and immediately was faced with the legacy bequeathed to him by his predecessor, Mr. Taft—the pacification of Mexico. The position in that country was bad, but by no means hopeless. Given good advice, coupled with firm treatment, she would have come out of her troubles as easily and perhaps as speedily as upon many former occasions. But from the very commencement the President blundered, and blundered badly. His worst move was in taking Mr. William Jennings Bryan as his Secretary of State; the consequences of this rash appointment—made in the face of the most urgent counsel to the contrary—have proved as hurtful as if Mr. Bryan had been entrusted with full executive functions, an eventuality which serious-minded men in America had firmly determined to prevent, if possible. Two disastrous results of the combined Wilson-Bryan policy in Mexico are to be seen to-day in all their nakedness. Anarchy reigns everywhere, whereas before the baneful interference of the United States the political trouble was confined to a narrow area; there was then but one Presidential candidate with any following—to-day there are a dozen. The credit of the Republic, notwithstanding its internal disorders, stood high—now it is down in the depths. All this evil is the direct outcome of the two years of the Wilson-Bryan mismanagement of affairs.

Within a few months of assuming his position, Dr. Wilson succeeded in making confusion worse confounded by refusing official recognition to General Huerta as constitutional president. King George of England had previously done so, and had sent a letter of congratulation. King Albert of Belgium followed suit, while even the Kaiser addressed a message of felicity to "His Excellency the President of Mexico." By declining to accord his approval of the by no means exceptional methods by which General Huerta came to power we may assume that Dr. Wilson's standard of political morality is superior to that of three rulers of Europe.

The United States President went further. In June of 1913 the treaty of arbitration with Mexico expired, and the United States Government refused to renew it. The relations between the Republics steadily became worse, approaching what Senator Clark declared to be "the gravest emergency which had confronted the country since he had been a member of Congress—worse, indeed, than Cuba."

But notwithstanding his reiterated intention of refusing recognition to the choice of the sister Republic—and thus settling the only question which was in dispute—Dr. Wilson still further weakened his cause and encouraged all precedent by despatching quasi-diplomatic representatives to treat with General Huerta for his own effacement. Mr. Henry Lane Wilson, the United States Ambassador to Mexico, having been unsuccessful, he was replaced by Mr. John

Lane, who proved equally so. Meanwhile General Huerta had been twice elected President of the Republic.

Continuing his self-allotted task of sowing dragon's teeth in the adjoining State—resulting in the murder and starvation of thousands of innocent peasants, the complete cessation of national industries, the loss of foreign capital and the slaughter of countless combatants—we find Dr. Wilson commanding Americans in Mexico forthwith to leave the Republic and to abandon all their possessions, but meanwhile completing his own arrangements for a second invasion of that country. At the same time, well within his official knowledge, there was being carried on by United States gun-runners across the border an active trade in arms and ammunition for the revolution, better to destroy one another, while other United States agents continued to foment rebellion in other parts of the Republic.

And so things drifted. The position of the now completely distraught country became worse and worse. Foreigners were continually in danger of their lives; a British subject, Mr. William Smith Benton, was foully murdered by the rebel chief Villa, Dr. Wilson's own pet candidate for the disputed presidency. Then a U.S. gunboat—the *Dolphin*—was sent to Tampico, a proceeding which resulted in some of the marines being arrested by the Mexican authorities, immediately they set foot on the shore. The U.S. Government bullied and blundered, and made a great show of preparing for reprisals; but a few days afterwards the Stars and Stripes were again publicly insulted by Carranza—yet another of Dr. Wilson's proteges, and still the famous policy of "watchful waiting" continued. Later followed the comic opera proceeding of Mexico and the United States "saluting" each other's flag, after weeks of diplomatic negotiations as to who should "do it first." Finally came the despatch of the U.S. troops to blockade and seize the port of Vera Cruz, a senseless act which resulted in the deaths of 12 American marines and the wounding of 60 others, as well as in the destruction of 150 Mexicans. Dr. Wilson shed crocodile tears over the bodies of his countrymen—sacrificed to his own ineptitude and obstinacy—but he still adhered to his original policy.

To-day, thanks to this same policy, conditions in Mexico have become indescribable; foreigners everywhere are in danger of attack; alien property of every kind has been seized by this ruffianly leader or that; the financial state of the Republic is worse than has ever been known within its century of separate existence; and in the midst of all this unexampled chaos, the outcome—I say again—of his own colossal blunders, President Wilson informs the world that he has determined to leave Mexico to stew in her own juice!"—Percy F. Martin in the *Globe*.

European v. Chinese.

The action in which O. E. Warren and Co. are the plaintiffs and a Chinese named Yang is the defendant, the sum claimed being \$627.40, was mentioned in the Summary Court, this morning. The hearing was adjourned for a week.

Using Typhoon Refuge.

Before Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., at the Marine Court, this morning, eight boat-people were charged with unlawfully making use of the typhoon refuge at Causeway Bay, without the permission in writing of the Harbour Master. The sixth defendant was fined \$2 and the others \$1 each.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **SATURDAY, the 6th March, 1915,** commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.
A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

KOWLOON CANTON

RAILWAY.

(British Section).

TIFFIN TRAIN.

The Public is hereby notified that on and from Saturday, March 6th, and on each succeeding Saturday until further notice, tiffin will be served on the train leaving Kowloon at 1.35 p.m. to first class passengers only. The charge for tiffin will be \$1.25. To assist the management and for their own personal comfort, passengers are requested to book their seats in advance, by telephone or letter, which may be done up to Friday night. The Train will be made up and waiting at Kowloon at 1 p.m. so that passengers crossing from Hongkong by the 12.55 p.m., 1.05 p.m. and 1.15 p.m. Ferries will be able to start their tiffin before the departure of the train.

By order,

H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.

Telephone No. K. 43.

Kowloon, 1st March, 1915.

NOTICE.

The Offices of the China and Japan Telephone and Electric Co., Ltd. have this day been removed to 16, Ice House Street, Hongkong, 1st March, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN

PORTS and MANILA.

S.S. "KOREA"

The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense. Cargo remaining on board March 3rd, 1915 at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered March 6th, 1915 at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown March 6th, 1915 at 9 a.m. No claim will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. All claims must be filed on or before March 15th, 1915, otherwise they will not be recognized.

B. O. MORTON,
Agent,
Hongkong 1st March, 1915.

Don't forget after the Show at the **AT FAIR AND CAFE.**

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. the Governor,
Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

HENRY DALLAS

PRESENTS

R. B. SALISBURY'S COMPANY

THE QUANTS

IN

PIERROT LAND.

(Direct from WYNDHAM'S THEATRE, LONDON.) Written and produced by R. B. SALISBURY.

Music by DICK HEWLETT and GEORGE BUCHANAN.

TO-MORROW, Thursday, March 4th.

THE QUANTS' SECOND PROGRAMME.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE!

DOORS OPEN 8.45. COMMENCE 9.15 p.m.

Plan now open at MOUTRIE'S

Prices: \$3.00, \$2.00 & \$1.00

"For the Convenience of Patrons late Cars and Ferries will run to the Peak and Kowloon respectively."

THEATRE ROYAL,

HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3RD,

AT 9 P.M.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT.

PROCEEDS TO GO TO

ALLIED FORGES' TOBACCO FUND.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. the Governor,
Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., H.E. Major-General Kelly, C.B., and
Commodore Anstruther, C.M.G.

Special programme by well-known local artistes, concluding with an amusing Sketch, entitled

"PACKING UP"

as performed with great success in London and abroad.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

PERFORMANCES OF A CHARMING OPERETTA

Will be given at the French Convent, by the Children,

on

SATURDAY, March 20th, at 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, March 23rd, at 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 24th, at 6 p.m.

IN AID OF THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR.

Admission, Children 30 cents, Adults \$1.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 5th March.

The Laughable Comedy

in 3 Parts—Length 3,000 Feet.

"THE CONTRAST"

"MAX LINDER HAS TOO MUCH MOTHER-IN-LAW"

Comic, 2 parts.

Latest Pictures of the War.

MATINEES

Every Wednesday, Saturday & Sunday.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

Commencing Wednesday, 3rd March,

the powerful drama

"RENUNCIATION"

in 4 Parts—Length 6,000 Feet.

"LOVE YOUR NEIGHBOUR AS YOURSELF" drama

"THE NEW BOOT-CLEANER" comic, etc., etc.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, February 10, 1915.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut,—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	19
" Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk	"	19
" Roast,—Shin	"	17
" Breast,—Ngau Lam	"	15
" Soup,—Tong Yuk	"	20
" Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	"	30
" do,—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	"	24
" Sausages,—Ngau Cheung	per set	10
Bullock's Brains,—No	each	60
" Tongue, fresh,—Ngau Li	"	60
" Corned,—Ham Ngau Li	"	1.00
" Head,—Ngau Tan	"	14
" Heart,—Ngau Sum	"	20
" Lump, Salt,—Ngau Kin	"	11
" Feet,—Ngau Keuk	"	11
" Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu	"	18
" Tail,—Ngau Mei	"	13
" Liver,—Ngau Kon	"	8
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	set	1.00
Calves' Head & Feet,—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	lb.	25
Mutton Chop,—Yeung Pui Kwat	"	25
" Leg,—Yeung Pui	"	24
" Shoulder,—Yeung Shau	"	27
" Saddle...	"	27
Pigs Chittlings,—Chu Chong	per set	24
" Brains,—Chu No	"	13
" Feet,—Chu Keuk	"	15
" Fry,—Chu Chap	"	16
" Head,—Chu Tan	"	11
" Heart,—Chu Sam	"	18
" Kidney,—Chu Yiu	"	28
" Liver,—Chu Kon	"	24
" Pork Chop,—Chu Pui Kwat	"	28
" Corned,—Ham Chu Yuk	"	20
" Leg,—Chu Pui	"	20
" Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau	"	60
Sheeps' Head and Feet,—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	8
" Heart,—Yeung Sam	"	12
" Kidneys,—Yeung Yiu	"	18
" Liver,—Yeung Kon	"	22
Sucking Pigs, to order—On Tsal	"	20
Suet, Beef,—Shang Ngau Yau	"	28
Mutton,—Shang Yeung Yan	"	19
Veal,—Ngau Tai Yuk	"	20
" Sausages,—Ngau Tsai Cheung	"	20
Lard,—Chu Yau	"	20

POULTRY.

Chicken,—Kai Tsai	lb.	30
Capon, Large, Small,—Sin Kai	"	30
Ducks,—Ap	"	18
Doves,—Pan Kan	"	20
Eggs, Hen,—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
Fowls, Canton,—Kai	lb.	34
" Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai	"	30
Geese,—Ngo	"	24
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap	each	28
" Hoihow,—Hoi How Pak Kap	"	25
Snipe,—Sha Tsai	"	20
Turkeys, Cock,—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
" Hen, " " Na	"	45

FISH.

Barbel,—Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream,—Pin Yu	"	15
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu	"	20
Carp,—Li Yu	"	12
Catfish,—Chik Yu	"	14
Codfish,—Mun Yu	"	28
Crabs,—Hoi	"	16
Cuttle Fish,—Mak Yu	"	12
Dab,—Sha Mang Yu	"	13
Dace,—Wong Mei Lap	"	10
Dog Fish,—Titi To Sha	"	13
Eels, Conger,—Hoi Man	"	13
" Fresh water,—Tam Sui Yu	"	32
Eels, Yellow,—Wong Sin	"	33
Frogs,—Tin Kai	"	40
Garoupa,—Shek Pan	"	16
Gudgeon,—Pak Kap Yu	"	20
Hairbut,—Cheung Kwan Kap	"	18
Halibut,—Wong Fa Yu	"	26
Loach,—Wu Yu	"	28
Lobsters,—Lung Ha	"	20
Mackerel,—Chi Yu	"	32
Monk Fish,—Mong Yu	"	16
Mullet,—Chai Yu	"	22
Oysters,—Shang Ho	"	12
Parrot Fish,—Kai Kung Yu	"	18
Perch,—Tan Lo	"	16
Pike,—Fa Pan Fong	"	15
Plaice,—Pan Yu	"	28
Pomfret, Black,—Hak Chong	"	28
Pomfret, White,—Pak Chong	"	28
Prawns,—Ming Ha	"	10
Ray,—Pai Pa Sha	"	16
Rock Fish,—Shek Kiu Kung	"	12
Roach,—Chun Yu	"	30
Salmon,—Ma Yu	"	7
Shark,—Sha Yu	"	8
Skate,—Po Yu	"	25
Shrimps,—Ha	"	28
Snapper,—Lap Yu	"	28
Soles,—Tat Sha Yu	"	18
Tench,—Wan Yu	"	18
Turbot,—Cho How Yu	"	18
Turtles, small, fresh water,—Kau Yu	"	60

FRUITS.

Almonds,—Hang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	"	18
" (Chefoo)—Tin Chun Ping Kho	"	18
" Small,—Hoi Tong	"	18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton,—San Shing Heng Chiu	lb.	3
" (brides), Macao,—San Heng Chiu	"	3
Chestnuts, Chinese,—Fong Lai	"	18

肉食

Caramah,—Yeung To	each	12
Coconuts,—Ye Tso	lb.	30
Grapes,—Po Tai Tas	"	8
Lemons, China,—Ling Mung	"	10
" America,—Kam Shan Ling Mung	"	10
Lichees Dried,—Lai Chi, small Stone	lb.	28
" Fresh,	"	5
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	"	8
" Sweet,	"	10
Pears, (American), Kam San Shoot Lay	"	10
" (Canton), Cookin,—She Li	"	10
Peanuts,—Fa Shang	"	10
Persimmons Large,—Hung Tsz	"	10
Pine-apples, 1st quality,—Pan Ti Po Lo	each	1
" 2nd,—Chung-tang Po Lo	"	1
Plantain,—Tai Chiu	"	14
Plums,—Swatow, Hung Lai	"	14
Pumelo, Siam,—Chim Lo Yau	each	14
" Shanghai,—Lo Kwat	"	15
Walnuts,—Hop To	"	15
" Green,—Sang Hop Tuo	"	15
Water Melon,—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each	1

VEGETABLES, etc.

Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb.	8
Chenks	"	8
Beans, (French), Macao,—Oh Moon Pin Tan	"	8
" (French) Shanghai,—Sheung Hai Pin	"	8
" Sprout,—Ah Choi	"	10
" Long,—Tau Kok	"	6
Beet Root,—Hung Choi Tau	each	6
Bitter Squash,—Fu Kwa	"	8
Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yuan Kwa	"	6
" Red,—Hung Ke	"	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka—Tsoi	lb.	10
Cabbage, Shanghai,—Ye Tsoi	"	14
Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shun	"	8
Carrots,—Kam Shun	lb.	6
Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Tsoi	"	25
Chillies Dried,—Kon Lap Chiu	"	10
" Red,—Hung Fa Chiu	"	8
" Green,—Ching Lap Chiu	"	10
Curry Stuff, English,—Ka Li Chiu Liu	"	10
Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic,—Sun Tau	"	10
Ginger, young,—Sun Tse Keung	"	9
" old,—Lo Keung	"	12
Horse Radish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan	"	12
Indian Corn,—Suk Mai	each	1
Lettuce,—Yeung Shang Tsoi	"	1
Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai	lb.	6
" Mandarin,—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	"	35
Mushrooms, Fresh,—Shang Cho Ko	"	1
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	1
Okros	"	8
Onions Bombay,—Yeung Chong Tau	"	8
" Green,—Shang Chong	"	7
" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	"	8
Paraleys,—Kun Tsai	"	8
Green Peas,—Ching Tau	"	1
Potatoes, Sweet,—Pan Sha	"	3
" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsa	"	3
" Japan,—Yut Pan Shu Tsa	"	3
" American,—Fa Ki Shu Tsa	"	8
" Foochow,—Foo-chow Shu Tsa	"	8
Pumpkin,—Tong Kwa	"	3
Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	"	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	"	1
Sage,—Tee So	"	8
Shallots,—Kon Chung Tau	"	5
Spinach,—Yin Tsoi	"	6
Tomatoes,—Fan Ke	"	6
Taro,—Wu Tan	"	4
Turnips, Punti, (Long)—Lo Pak	"	4
" English,—Yeung Lo Pak	"	4
Vegetable Marrow,—Chit Kwa	"	4
" (American)—Kam-san Chit Kwa	"	12
Water Cross,—Sai Yeung Tsoi	"	6
" Lily root,—Lin Ngau	"	6
Yams,—Ta Shu	"	6
" English,—Yeung Kan Choi	"	1
Tau	"	1

海鮮

The above prices are in accordance with the Government's list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—

1. Flour—		
(a) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	per lb.,	\$4.50
(b) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	per lb.,	4.00
(c) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	per lb.,	3.50
2. Tinned Milk—		
(a) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,		30
(b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,		25
(c) Sterilized Milk, per 1 lb. tin, (18 oz.),		25
(d) Sterilized Milk, per 1 lb. tin,		35
(e) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin,		33
(f) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin		20
3. Sugar—		
Cube, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin,		1.15
Refined Crystallized, per lb.,		12
Granulated, per lb.,		12
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.,		12
" No. 2		11
Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.		

4. Frozen Meat—
The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.]

5. Market Produce:—(See above)
6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount on subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding \$1 in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 5 in Proclamation No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the above Schedule) shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of 15 per cent.

菓子

杏仁

金生

天津

海味

山珍

THE WAR

COUNTRIES ENGAGED.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Japan.
	Servia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Company of infantry in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

OPERATIONS DURING JANUARY.

Jan. 1.—British battleship Formidable sunk in the Channel. Army Orders announce creation of new Armies.

Jan. 2.—Business interests in Washington protest against any legislation restricting the export of munitions of war to the belligerents in Europe.

Jan. 3.—Allies in France and Belgium and Russians in Poland progress in spite of bad weather.

Jan. 5.—Russians follow up successes against Austrians and Turks by making many captures. Decisive Russian victory in Barykanyeh, entire Turkish Corps, including General Commanding, being captured, and another Corps pursued.

Jan. 7.—Arrest of Cardinal Mercier by Germans announced.

Jan. 8.—Germans bombard Soissons and set fire to Law Courts. Germans recapture Bapaume at heavy cost to themselves. French official report discloses over one hundred examples of atrocious behaviour of Germans in France.

Jan. 9.—Announced that the Russians in Bukovina have advanced 80 miles in a week and reached the chain separating Bukovina from Hungary.

Jan. 10.—British Reply to U.S. Note published: Britain undertakes to interfere with neutral trade only when such trade is not bona fide.

Jan. 11.—Sixteen German aeroplanes seen over the Channel, make for Dunkirk and drop 30 bombs, doing but little damage. Germans severely punished both east and west.

Jan. 12.—Russian successes in the Caucasus continue, two Turkish companies being captured.

Jan. 13.—Small-pox, cholera and typhoid raging in Austria. Roumania decides to enter the Concert of the Triple Entente by about the middle of February.

Jan. 14.—King George confers honours on the Grand Duke Nicholas and other Russian generals. Germans secure partial success at Soissons, capturing a number of French with guns.

Jan. 15.—The British in a brilliant engagement capture a German position near La Bassée, capturing many prisoners. Union forces occupy Rameaux Drift and Swinkopmund. Russians continue to drive German cavalry towards Thern.

Jan. 16.—Russians bayonet an entire Turkish regiment in the Caucasus. French Socialists declare in favour of a continuation of the war until the victory they desire is complete. Allies make substantial progress at several points.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER

PUBLIC AUCTION

A LARGE & VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE CHINA & CURIOS.

The Undersigned has received instructions from the well-known Dealers, Messrs. Yun Yuen Tsar of Shanghai, to sell by Public Auction on Saturday, Monday & Tuesday, the 13th, 15th & 16th March, 1915, commencing each day at 2.30 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

An Exceptionally Fine Lot of Antique China & Curios from Sung to Tchowkong periods, comprising:—

Very Fine Kanghi 5-coloured Vases with Decoration in relief, Red Lacquer Seal Boxes, Vases and Bowls, Jade Screens, Ornaments and Snuff Bottles, Agate and Porcelain Snuff Bottles, Crystal Ornaments.

Kanghi 5-coloured and blue and white Vases, Bowls Plates and Jars.

Kienlung Famille Rose and blue and white Vases, Bowls, Plates and Plaques.

Very Fine Ming Sang-de-Bœuf Vase.

Very Fine Kienlung Imperial Famille Rose Vase.

Very Fine Kienlung Imperial Yellow Famille Rose Vase.

Soochow Redwood Screens Inlaid with Famille Rose and blue and white Plaques (Kienlung, Yungchong).

Towkong Famille Rose Plaques, Vases, Plates and Bowls, etc.

Old Bronze Vases, Incense Burners and Figures (Ming & Sung) also.

Soochow Redwood Cabinets, Tables and Flower-stands.

N.B.—The Undersigned will give 2-weeks' guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.

On view from Wednesday, the 10th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

NOTICES

ESTABLISHED 1868.

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Anderson Geo E Lawrence G A
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Beckinsale L Lujia Mr & Mrs
Bellios Mrs E R Mann Mr & Mrs
Bell O D J Marling H J
Bell J Marriot Dr & Mrs
Bena, G. A. May Miss P
Bawick Mr & Mrs McChure Mrs L
Bishop Mr & Mrs A May Miss P
Black W M McCallum Mrs S L
Bothwell E F McGregor
Braga Mr & Mrs J V McIntosh Mrs
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Bucklin Miss B Meyer Mr & Mrs C
Campbell A Middleton G S
Caray A B Miller Mrs Jams
Carlton P Mody J H N
Clayton, W E Moore Wm
Cole Mrs S H Muller O P
Coleman Dr A L E F Newton D
Connor Capt & Mrs Neighbour W R
Gea W Nicolson J S
Graham Mrs Norman W von
Craig R H A Northcombe Mr & Mrs
Oxton Miss A Mrs F D
Orickbank Mr and Mrs P
Mrs J Nye Mr & Mrs P
Curtis Mr & Mrs O Orlin Mr & Mrs
Dallas Mr & Mrs Palmer R A
Derry A Payne W W
Dore R S Pentreath Mr & Mrs
Downie W Peyroux
Dowling W A Paves A B
Duffy Miss M E Randall Mrs J
Edmunds O A Ray, E. H
Ehrenfels Mr & Mrs Ray W A
H. C. Rayner Lt Col and Mrs
Hale C Read V
Hansen E Reay Miss F
Falconer Mr & Mrs Robbins F L
Feer H Rogge Dr H O
Firm J Russell J J
French Capt & Mrs Rutherford W H
Fuller Denman Salisbury R B
Gallat W G Sibley J O
Gibb J Smith A G
Goodrich O L Smith W H
Goulbourn V Sinott F O
Gould J Smyth Mrs F
Gould Mrs J Smyth F
Griffiths H L Smyth R
Hall Capt T Smyth R
Hannibal Mr & Mrs Square Miss A
W A Steadman S
Harper G Sutton A L
Hart James A Swaffield H E
Hatt Geo B Tyler W B
Hewitt Hon. Mr E Vismar Geo
A. C. M. Wallace O
Hobbs H W Waiter E B
Hodge W J Watkins C E
Hough Mrs H H Weill Mr & Mrs A
Hunter R Wemyon W F
Jamo, Miss D White Mr & Mrs
Jones M T White T W
Jones A E Wilton H O
Jones F Wilton H O
Jongmore do Wolcott H R

Peak Hotel.

Armstrong Mr & Mrs Lee Lt Col H
W Jeffries H U
Barnard Fleet Surg Johna Mrs R
& Mrs Leikwise Mr & Mrs
Bowen Major Leitch A C
Bowdler Mrs Martin Mrs R
Carmichael Mr and Mrs Mitchell Mrs R
Mrs E V
Cartwright Moss Mr & Mrs
Cary M Plummer J R
Cassill Mr & Mrs Pangle W J
Cotton Mr & Mrs Prior Miss Murray
Crichton Mr & Mrs Fyne Major
Edwards Mrs R O Ralph Mr & Mrs
Eveling Major Sinclair A
Gaudes Mr & Mrs Skinner Miss
Gibson Mr & Mrs Smith Mrs Grant
Hale B A Mr & Mrs Smith Mr & Mrs A
Hall Lt Col J Sunday
Hansford P A Turner Mrs
Hortbender Mrs Walcott Mrs
Humphreys Major Walton Col & Mrs
Humphreys Mr and Young
Mrs W G

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

The Thirty-Seventh Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder Street, on Wednesday, the 24th March at noon for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 11th to 24th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915.

King Edward Hotel.

Alison Mr & Mrs Jones D H
Almond Mrs R Joseph J
Arnold J King H P
Beltson Mr & Mrs Kraft Mr & Mrs
W H Lauchlan Mr & Mrs
Briggs Master G
Brown C W Lennox Miss
Budge W Lennox J
Course A Mayne C W O
Cress Mr & Mrs J R Murphy H
Cress Miss Passmore Mrs W C
Crichton H R Fernman Mr & Mrs
Crawford H E
Cress Dr O T Penning A L
Cress Dr O T Pinson A V
Dandson O G Ramsay Mrs R A
Dandson R A Hanger Mr & Mrs
Dackworth F F Sasamata K
Foulds I G P Scott A
Foy Mrs A Scott Mr & Mrs E H
Fyle A A Shires Mr & Mrs
Graham W E Sibree Dr
Harrison G L F Super CH
Sylvester Mrs S Thompson Mrs
Hunter J Thornton G
Jackson Mr & Mrs W Underwood Mr and Mrs J H

Carlton Hotel.

Almberg E Johnson J W
Arnold J B Jones J B
Book J Khan A A
Benfield A Lindenfeld Mr and Mrs
Bovard Mr & Mrs Mrs G J
Clark Mr & Mrs McFarlane R W
Cropley N O Merriam J H
Cropley Mrs E Oakes M E
Downs J R Paul S
Ferguson Mr & Mrs Rogers W D
Full E J Roy D. A R S
Full H G Saito P
Fors Mr & Mrs Shance A J
Fulcher O W Stead Mrs E
Garratt T Tall Mrs
Gonzalez Mr & Mrs Atthom Chas J
Gonzalez Mr & Mrs R Liao Mr & Mrs S E
Hagin L D Waller Mr & Mrs
Hollway H D W O
Hosball D J Whitely AR
Hunter A Wilson D O
Hoy Mr & Mrs B

Grand Hotel.

Allen Mr & Mrs Parre F
Anselmo G do Reynolds C W
Crew Mr & Mrs Sanderson R
Dunlich A Santos A
Eaton J Smith J S
Gibbs A W Smith J S
Grant J Wilson K
James B Wright S H
Jones B

Kingsclere Hotel.

Bolles Mr & Mrs J Kent Master
W
Breen M J Logan W
Carlton A E Luthra J H van G
Cooper W A J Martin Mr & Mrs
Douglas Mr & Mrs Nixon P C
R K Rawlinson R J
Dutton Mr & Mrs G Robertson Mr & Mrs J
A Fielder B E Robinson H
Fikins Miss D Sachse Mrs G
Forbes Mr & Mrs A Shields A L
Gordon M J Singer Mr & Mrs F
Hardman A Sutor Mr & Mrs F
Hay Capt & Mrs W Sutton Miss
Higginson Thomas H P
Hurley F O Mason Watkins C H
Evan-Jones Mr and Weigher H W
Mrs Wilson J
Kent Mr & Mrs

PUBLIC COMPANIES

LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

The Thirty-Third Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder Street, on Wednesday the 24th March at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 11th to 24th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership between Messrs. J. R. Braga and Mr. Fujii having been this day dissolved, the firm known as Braga and Fujii ceases to exist.

The business heretofore will be carried on by the undersigned, but they will not accept any liability for any debt contracted by the above-named firm or persons.

BATALHA & Co.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1915.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE,

HOTEL MANSIONS

(Lately occupied by KRUSE & Co.

SOLE AGENTS

FOR THE WORLD-RENOWNED

IMPERIO DEL MUNDO CIGARS

AND

TH. VAFIADIS

"CROWN PRINCE" AND OTHER CIGARETTES.
SUPPLIERS TO LEADING CLUBS & HOTELS.

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CIGARS, CIGARETTES & TOBACCO

to suit the taste of all SMOKERS.

Our Havana Cigars are specially stored in air-tight safes. Importers of MELACHRINO and DIMITRINO'S Cigarettes. Fresh Stock of ARDATH'S Virginia Cigarettes and Tobacco Craven Mixture, Black Cat Mixture, and Grapnel Mixture, receive by every Mail.

Mail orders promptly and carefully executed.

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ANNUAL SALE

STARTS

TO-DAY.

REAL BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT
OF GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

21, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS.

The most complete Mail Supplement in the Colony.

Contains all the news of the week in a most attractive form and is 1/6 paper for mailing to friends at Home.

— PHOTOGRAPH —

The photograph on the this week's issue will depict a scene at the Hongkong Race Meeting, 1915.

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Gives Instant Relief

No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, OR ORDINARY COUGH.

—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled.

Added to this is the fact that it is a powerful expectorant, and it is a most effective remedy for all cases of

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A French Remedy for all irregularities of the Menstrual System. It is a most effective remedy for all cases of

—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled.

Added to this is the fact that it is a powerful expectorant, and it is a most effective remedy for all cases of

CURE FOR ASTHMA

Commercial

The Extension of British Trade in China.

As regards any opportunity for the extension of British trade in China it should be noted that goods of British origin have already an overwhelming preponderance over those of German origin. Out of the £89,000,000 worth of goods imported into China in 1913, the imports from the British Empire were valued at £50,000,000. Of these £15,000,000 worth came direct from the United Kingdom, and £35,000,000 worth from Hongkong, which latter was largely composed of United Kingdom produce and manufactures. Japan is the chief competitor of the United Kingdom in the import trade of China, her share in 1913 having represented a value of £18,000,000, whereas Germany only supplied goods to the value of £4,000,000. The principal articles of which the import from Germany exceeds that from the United Kingdom are arms and ammunition, artificial indigo, paper, aniline dyes, electrical goods, pottery, and lamps. In the last three years Germany has overtaken British manufacturers in the supply of electrical goods, but there is reason to believe that much of the apparent German success is due to unsound methods of financing business in China which will not survive the present upheaval, and one may confidently anticipate a gradually expanding market in China for British electrical supplies. The chief point of interest to British traders as regards the export trade of China is whether they will succeed in capturing the trade in produce, other than silk and tea, which is now largely in the hands of German merchants. This question is not entirely of local interest, as trade relations established by an export or import trade which may be carried on by the same merchant. The main reason why British firms have hitherto held comparatively aloof from the export trade in produce from the Yangtze Valley, for instance, is because competition has reduced profits in such business to a minimum and even this minimum is very easily converted into a loss when claims have to be paid, a contingency for which special reckoning must be made in a country like China where the propensity of producers to adulteration and short measures is inveterate. There are conditions will no doubt be remedied in time; they are partly due to the over-enthusiasm of German firms to secure a footing in the trade at whatever cost, and when the present depression is over the sundry export business may be resumed on a sounder and more profitable basis. While the depression lasts, however, it is impossible for British merchants to profit by any enforced inactivity of their competitors; when the trade recovers merchants of all nationalities will have to start on equal terms.

Cotton Spinning Profits in England.

In his latest cotton trade circular Mr. Frederick W. Tattersall gives particulars of the earnings, dividends, etc., of cotton spinning companies in Manchester, and it must be said that the showing for 1914 is a poor one, although not so bad as for the three years 1900, 1910 and 1911. A summary of one hundred companies reduced to one huge mill shows that, after charging loan and mortgage interest and wear and tear of plant, the net profit for the past year on a total share capital of £3,500,000 was only £53,200, as compared with £539,800 in 1913, so that the percentage of profit on the share capital employed works out at 1.51 per cent., as against 15.42 per cent. Dividends paid in 1914 averaged 6 per cent., as compared with 8 per cent. in 1913, and the net credit balances in hand at the end of 1914 amounted to £458,400, or £257,000 less than at the end of the previous year. The cotton trade was already in a depressed condition before the war broke out and made matters worse, but since the New Year began there has been some improvement in the demand from one or two quarters, and although 1915 will not be a period of big profits, Mr. Tattersall says there is every reason to expect that cotton spinners and manufacturers will hold their own and that the end of the year will probably be better than the beginning.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS FA.—SALES B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest 25th Feb. to now	1915. Lowest 25th Feb. to now	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	£800 b. 276 1/2	12,000	\$125	all	855 July	700 Oct.	800	800	£2 3/4 & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9/14 equal to £27.27 for 1/4 year ending 31/12/14
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	357 1/2	10,000	\$50	50	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	357 1/2	355	Final of \$3 a/c 1912. Interim of \$18 a/c 1913.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	160 b.	10,000	\$15	5	145 May	133 Jan.	160	160	Final of 10 p.c. making 20 p.c. for 1912
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	830	2,400	\$250	100	847 1/2 April	700 Oct.	830	830	Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1912 and Interim of \$30 for 1913
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	235 b.	12,000	\$100	60	20 April	192 1/2 Jan.	235	225	Final of \$12 mak. \$15 for 1912 & Int. of \$3 for 1913
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	150 a.	50,000	\$100	20	160 July	140 Oct.	150	150	\$10 for 1912
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	395 b.	5,000	\$250	50	395 Feb.	368 April	395	395	\$27 for 1912
Shipping.									
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	6 1/2 b.	30,000	\$25	all	10 Jan.	5 1/2 Dec.	6 1/2	6 1/2	\$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	39 s.	20,000	\$50	all	36 Mar.	27 1/2 Nov.	39	29	\$3 for year ending 30/6/14
Hongkong C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	23 s.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/4 Jan.	23 Dec.	24	23	Final of 49 cts. making 30 cts. for year ending 31/12/14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	77 sa.	60,000	\$5	all	79 Jan.	50 Sept.	77	75	Final of 3% m'king 6% on preferred shares & 5% on deferred shares for year 1913
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	87/6	3,797,610	£1	all	106 1/2 Feb.	70 Sept.	87/6	87/6	Interim of 1/4 a/c 1914 C.No. 23
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	37 s.	40,000	\$10	all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	37	37	\$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/14
Refineries.									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	111 b.	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2 Feb.	70 Nov.	111	109	\$3 for 1912
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	19 b.	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	19	19	\$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Admin'n. Co., Ltd.	32 1/2 s.	1,000,000	£1	all	41 1/2 Feb.	33/6 Dec.	32 1/2	32 1/2	Final of 5% Coupon No. 4 making 10% for year ending 30/6/14
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	33 1/4 b.	200,000	£1	all	31 Jan.	1.90 Nov.	33 1/4	33 1/4	1/2 for 1909
Troch Mines Ltd.	27/6 b.	160,000	£1	all	39 1/2 Feb.	19/6 Nov.	27/6	25/6	1/4 mak. 7/6 a/c 1913
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
Hongkong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	65 1/2 b.	60,000	\$50	all	89 Jan.	73 Nov.	69	65 1/2	\$3.50 for year 1913
H'kong & W'poo D. Co., Ltd.	57 sa. b.	60,000	\$50	all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	57	57	\$3 dividend for year 1913
Shanghai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	52 b.	55,700	£100	all	60 July	50 Dec.	52	52	Tls. 5 for 1913
Shanghai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	92 1/2 b.	66,000	£100	all	109 Jan.	82 1/2 Dec.	92 1/2	92 1/2	Interim of Tls 3 for 1913
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands	194	25,000	£100	100	128 July	120 Dec.	124	120	Tls. 6 on 29.2.10
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	120	12,000	\$50	50	128 July	120 Dec.	124	120	\$2.50 for half year ending 31/12/14
H'kong Land Investment Co.	110	50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2 July	98 Nov.	110	110	\$3 for year ending 31/12/14
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	6 1/2	150,000	\$10	all	9 1/2 Jan.	7 Nov.	6 1/2	6 1/2	45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	41	60,000	\$50	20	45 1/2 Jan.	44 Feb.	41	41	\$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	107	78,000	£50	all	98 Dec.	89 Oct.	107	101	Interim of 5 p.c. for year end'g 30.6.13
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	68 1/2	12,500	\$50	all	73 June	66 Feb.	68 1/2	68 1/2	\$2.25 for half year ending 31.12.14
H'kong Central Estates	95	10,000	\$100	all	95	95	95	95	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	136 b.	20,000	\$50	all	138 July	125 May	136	134	Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14
Hongkong Cotton Co.	36 1/2 b.	125,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 June	7 June	36 1/2	36 1/2	50 cents 31/7/08
Kung Yik	123 1/2 b.	75,000	£10	all	144 Jan.	11 Mar.	123 1/2	12	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30/11/14
Laou Kung Mow	46 b.	8,000	£100	all	110 Feb.	70 May	86	84	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons	189 1/2 b.	40,000	£50	all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	89 1/2	89	Tls. 10 for year ending 30/6/13
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	111 s.	60,000	\$10	all	12 May	10 Dec.	11	11	\$1.20 for 1913
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	4 s.	50,000	\$5	all	4.90 July	4 April	4	4	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)	10	50,000	\$1	all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	7 1/2	7 1/2	70 cts. for 1914
China Prov't. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	7 1/2	200,000	\$10	all	39 June	35 Aug.	36	35	\$1.50 for year ending 31/7/14
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	35 s.	40,000	\$7 1/2	6	6.90 Jan.	5 Dec.	5.40	5.40	40 cts. for 1911
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	5.40	400,000	\$10	all	49 Jan.	36 Nov.	42	42	\$1.80 per share for 1913
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	42 b.	90,000	\$10	all	217 1/2 July	174 Dec.	190	190	Interim of \$2 1/2 a/c 1914
Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd.	190 b.	5,000	\$25	all	25 June	22 Apr.	26	26	\$2 for 1913
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	26 b.	60,000	\$10	all	13 July	7 Feb.	5.20	5.20	Final div. of 6d. making 7d. per share for 1913
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	39 b.	250,000	£10	all	64 1/2 Mar.	28 Dec.	40	38	Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Langkats	10	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2 Jan.	9 1/2 June	10	10	80 cts. on fully paid shares and 8 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.14
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	10	50,000	\$10	all	93 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	81	81	None
Do. (New)	1	50,000	\$10	all	10	6	5	5	\$1.50 for 1910
Philippines Ld.	5 s.	75,000	\$10	all	10	5	5	5	None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	6	13,200	\$50	all	10	20	20	20	None
Societes des Pulpes et Papier	20	20,000	\$5	all	5 00 June	4 Nov.	4	4	35 cts. for year ending 31/5/14
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	17	50,000	\$10	all	22 1/2 Feb.	17 Jan.	17	17	\$1.00, per share for year ending 31.12.14
Watson and Co., Ltd.	7 s.	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 April	6.90 Dec.	7	7	70 cts. for 1913
William Powell, Limited.	6 1/2 s.	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2 Jan.	6 1/2 Dec.	6 1/2	6 1/2	50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. C. Morning Post	29 b.	6,000	\$25	all	30 June	92 Dec.	29	29	\$1. Interim a/c year 31.8.14

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

[Share and General Brokers.]

6, Des Vœux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON MAR. 5, 1915.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

5th March.

Selling	Demand India	133 1/2	T/T France	223 1/2	Gold Leaf per tael	\$57.20
I/T	T/T Bombay	133 1/2	Demand Paris	224	Sovereign	\$11
Demand	Demand Bombay	133 1/2	On Haiphong	7 1/4 prem	Bar Silver ready	\$23 1/8
30 d/s	T/T Calcutta	133 1/4	On Saigon	7	forward	
60 d/s	Demand Calcutta	133 1/4	On Bangkok	87		
4 m/s	Demand Manila	87 1/2	Buying			
T/T Shanghai	T/T San Francisco & N.Y.	42 1/2	4 m/s L/C	1/10		
Private 30 d/s sight	Demand New York	42 7/8	6 m/s D/P	1/10 3/8		
T/T Singapore	T/T Java	107 1/2	30 d/s San Francisco & N.Y.	44 1/2		
T/T Japan	T/T Marks	Nom.	4 m/s Marks	Nom.		
T/T India	Demand Germany		4 m/s France	234 1/2		
			6 m/s do	239 1/2		

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Discount per \$100:	
Chinese	20 cts. pieces \$20 3/4
Chinese	10 " \$21 1/4
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces	\$15 3/8
Hongkong 10 "	\$15 9/16

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.
HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, LONDON,
CALCUTTA, MANILA,
CANTON, PANAMA,
CEBU, PEKING,
COLON, SAN FRANCISCO,
HANKOW, SHANGHAI,
HONGKONG, SINGAPORE,
FOBE, YOKOHAMA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$4,060,000
(U.S. Gold) \$7,310,000
All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager,
Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
Established 1880.
Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 19,250,000
Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, Lyons, Shanghai, Tientsin, Yokohama.
Agencies at: Nagasaki, New York, Osaka, Fukuoka, Rangoon, Saigon, Singapore, Siam, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1914.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.
(Capital Paid up \$1,250,000.)
Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1908.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7:00 A.M. to 10:00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
10:00 A.M. to 12:00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
12:00 P.M. to 1:00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
1:00 P.M. to 2:00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
2:00 P.M. to 3:00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
3:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
4:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
5:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
6:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

NIGHT CARS.
8:00 P.M. to 11:00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
11:00 P.M. to 12:00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
12:00 A.M. to 1:00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
1:00 A.M. to 2:00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
2:00 A.M. to 3:00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
3:00 A.M. to 4:00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
4:00 A.M. to 5:00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
5:00 A.M. to 6:00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
6:00 A.M. to 7:00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

SUNDAYS.
7:45 A.M. to 10:30 A.M. Every 15 Min.
10:30 A.M. to 12:00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
12:00 P.M. to 1:00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
1:00 P.M. to 2:00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
2:00 P.M. to 3:00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
3:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
4:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
5:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
6:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

NIGHT CARS AS ON WEEK DAYS.

SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 11:00 P.M.
SPECIAL CARS.
By Arrangement at the Company's Office.
Alexandra Building,
Des Vœux Road.

CHEAP SALE.

The undersigned, who are giving up business, are now sacrificing all goods.
Special terms for large quantities. Come soon to avoid disappointment.
The following are a few lines carried:
Tweeds, Serges, Woollen Vests and Drawers, Woollen Socks, Felt and Tweed Hats, Panama Hats, Dress and Fanny Shirts; Boots and Shoes, etc., etc., etc.
WING FAT CHEONG,
High Class Tailor,
24, Des Vœux Road Central.

SINGON & CO.

Established A.D. 1880.
IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail. Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 and 37, King's Road, (2nd Street) West of Central Market. Telephone No. 111.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/- = \$15,000,000
Silver \$18,000,000
\$33,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale—Chairman.
W. L. Patterson, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb
MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen.
London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

The Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).
For freight or information, apply to
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

GENUINE PAINTS MIXED
READY FOR THE BRUSH.

IN HANDY POTS OF 7 LBS. NET.

STOCKED IN HONGKONG

in many shades. Tint Cards on application.

These Paints are especially suitable for up-country use,
for Bungalows, Hospitals, etc., etc.

No thinning with Oil or Turpentine required.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.

Alexandra Bldg. HONGKONG BRANCH. Tel. 763.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of
*Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children
and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.*

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine V.M. SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition
to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial
which surpasses all others by its
purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL. Valence (Drôme-France).

SILIMPOPON COAL.
BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rates at

SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK

(British North Borneo).

At these ports steamers calling
for bunk-r coal exclusively are
exempt from all shipping dues
and charges.

A. BUNE.

IT IS WHAT YOU GET MORE
THAN WHAT YOU PAY. THE
DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS
DOUBLE VALUE.

LOTUS MOKHA
IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT.

Obtainable Everywhere.

RUTTONJEE & SON.

POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the
continuance of the War all outgoing cor-
respondence must be posted at the Gen-
eral Post Office or at any of its Branch
Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden
to receive on board their vessels any
correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place
or expose on board their vessels letter
boxes for the purpose of collecting cor-
respondence; all such boxes found exposed
on board their vessels will be removed and
returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not re-
ceive from the Public for inclusion in
their ships' Papers any but bona fide con-
signees' letters which should be left open
or inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in
their notifications to the Post Office the
exact hour of departure of their vessels
in order that the public may have every
facility for posting at the General Post
Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Of-
ficers must send to the Post Office ALL
correspondence posted in the Ships' Letter
Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the
ports from which they sailed, or anywhere
en route to Hongkong.

Wanted.

A branch Post Office have been opened
at Queen's Road East, Wanchai (next to the
Sanitary Department's Office).

The Office will be open for the trans-
action of public business from 7 a.m. to 6
p.m. on Sundays, and Holidays from 8 to
9 a.m.

The delivery district will be from
Arrears St. and Monmouth Path to Shan-
kwan.

The hours of delivery will be 8 and 11
a.m. and 2 & 5 p.m.

The letter box will be cleared at 7, 8, 10
and 11 a.m. and at 1, 2, 4 & 5 p.m. for de-
patch to G. P. O.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT AL-
THOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRE-
CAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE
THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PAC-
KETS WHILE IN THE CUSTODY OF
THE POST OFFICE THE POSTMAS-
TER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COM-
PENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DA-
MAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE
ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UN-
TIL FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS,
BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM,
BRAZIL, CRET, OR MONTENEGRO
AND NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PAR-
CELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPT-
ED FOR INSURANCE.

War risks are not covered by postal
registration or insurance.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED
LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUS-
PENDED.

The services to Germany, Austria, and
their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Em-
pire are suspended as are also the Parcel
Post services to France & Tsingtau.

The Public are informed that Gold and
Silver in Coin or Bullion & Paper Money
cannot be accepted for transmission
through the Post without a permit is-
sued by the Superintendent of Imports &
Exports.

British Postal Orders are now on sale
at the Sai Yung Poon Branch Post Office.

The Chilli, with the American Mail ex
Siberia, is scheduled to arrive here to-
morrow.

The Hongkong, with the Mail from Eu-
rope (via Nagasaki) is due to arrive here
on Sunday, the 7th inst.

MAILS DUE.

American, Chilli, 6th March.
European, Hongkong, 7th March.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Hongkong—SINGAPORE, 6th inst. 8
a.m.

Haiphong—SINGAPORE, 6th Mar. 9 a.m.

Straits, India via Calcutta—PER KUM-
SANG, 6th inst., 11 a.m.

Belgian Straits, Burma, Cey-
lon, Adelaide, Western Australia,
India, Aden, Egypt & Eu-
rope.—PER CHILLI, 6th inst.,
11 a.m.

Philippine Is.—PER YUENBANG, 6th
Mar., 2 p.m.

Batavia, Samarang & Sourabaya—PER
TIMANOEK, 6th inst. 3 p.m.

Shanghai and North China
(Europe via Siberia) PER
LIANGHONG, 6th inst. 4 p.m.

(Eleventh Peking Service Shanghai Br.
P. O. Thursday, 11th March).

Straits, Ceylon & India via Bombay—PER
SALON, 6th inst. 4 p.m.

Shanghai, N. China & R. Francisco—PER
UNCAS, 6th Mar. 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, 7th March.

Swatow, Amoy & Tamsui—PER DALIN
M., 7th inst., 9 a.m.

Swatow—PER HAIMUN, 7th inst. 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 8th March.

Ningpo—PER SEZEHUEN, 8th inst. 4 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Kawachi Maru, Jap. s.s. 6,163, M. Ma-
kura, 3th inst.—Moji, 27th ult.
Gen.—N. Y. K.

Myogian Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,985, Umnaka,
4th inst.—Wakamatsu, 25th ult.
Coal—M. B. K.

Nokkusan Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,147, S. Maoto-
mi, 4th inst.—Hongkong, 2nd inst.
Coal—Bradley & Co.

Mexico City, Br. s.s. 3,179, N. A. Starkey,
4th inst.—Vancouver, 22nd Jan.
Gen.—M. B. G. K.

Liver, Br. s.s. 1,355, Pottinger, 5th inst.—
Canton, Gen.—B. & S.

DEPARTED.

March 4.

Chelan Maru for Quinhon Bay
Albana for Canton
Shizuoka Maru for Seattle via Shanghai
Hongkong for Haiphong via Hoihow
Kwanah for Canton
Liangchow for Canton
Anhui for Shanghai
Deception for London via Singapore
Kokosan Maru for Canton

CLEARANCES AT THE
HARBOUR OFFICE.

March 4.

Chinkiang for Shanghai

March 5.

Chongva for Kwang-chow-wan
Suikai for Kwang-chow-wan
Hopsang for Bangkok via Hoihow
Chusan for Swatow & Bangkok
Haitan for Swatow & Bangkok
Seachuan for Canton
Kawachi Maru for Calcutta via S'pore
Linan for Shanghai
Taiwan Maru Honkoko Bay
Kutsang for Yokohama & Moji

TUESDAY, 9th March.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—PER HAI-
YING, 9th Mar. noon.

Shanghai, North China, Japan
via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Uni-
ted States, S. America & Cana-
da via San Francisco & United
Kingdom via Canada (Europe
via Siberia)—PER KOREA, 9th
inst. noon.

(Eleventh Peking Service Shanghai Br.
P. O. Friday, 12th inst.)

Philippine Islands, Japan via
Nagasaki, Victoria B. O. Ta-
coma and United Kingdom via
Canada—PER MEXICO M.,
9th Mar. 1 p.m.

Philippine Is.—PER CHINHUA, 9th Mar.
3 p.m.

Shanghai & North China—PER KWONG-
SANG, 9th inst., 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 10th March.

Hoihow & Haiphong—PER TAKSANG,
10th inst. 9 a.m.

Japan via Moji, Honolulu, Hilo,
Los Angeles, Manzanillo, Sal-
ina, Cruz, Panama, Callao,
Arica, Iquique, Valparaiso and
Colonel—PER ANYO MARU,
10th inst. 11 a.m.

Swatow—PER HAIMUN, 10th Mar. noon.

THURSDAY, 11th March.

Straits, Ceylon, Suez, Port Said, Mar-
selle & London—PER MISHIMA
MARU, 11th inst., 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 12th March.

Philippine Is., Australia, Tas-
mania, New Zealand via Port
Darwin and New Guinea via
Thursday Island.—PER ST.
ALBANS, 12th March, 10 a.m.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Ade-
laide, Western Australia, In-
dia, Aden, Egypt, and Europe
Late Letters 10.30 a.m. to 11
a.m. (Letters posted in all the Pillar
Boxes in time for the first
clearance will be included in
this contract mail.) The parcel
mail will be closed on Thurs-
day the 11th inst. at 5 p.m. PER
SARDINIA, 12th inst., 11 a.m.

MONDAY, 15th March.

Japan via Nagasaki—PER NIKKO M.,
15th Mar. 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 16th March.

Philippine Is.—PER TAMING, 16th Mar. 3
p.m.

Philippine Islands, Australia &
New Guinea via Thursday Is.
TANGO MARU, 16th inst., 3
p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 17th April.

Philippine Islands, Australia,
New Zealand via Port Darwin
and New Guinea via Thursday
Is.—PER CHANOSHA, 17th
April, 11 a.m.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Finden-Haddocks, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFE

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 5th at 11.15—Pressure has de-
creased quickly over Japan, and increased
considerably over North China; other
changes are slight.

The anticyclone remains to the S.E. of
Japan while a fresh anticyclone has form-
ed over N. China. The depression has
moved eastwards, and now covers the Sea
of Japan.

Moderate monsoon may be expected to
set in along the China Coast during the
next twenty-four hours.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbour-
hood. E. & N.E.
winds, moderate;
fair to cloudy.

2 Formosa Channel. N.E. winds,
freshening.

3 South coast of China be-
tween H.K. and Lamooka. The same
as No. 1.

4 South coast of China be-
tween H.K. and Hainan. The same
as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
5th Mar. a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Weather.
W'atsook	7a.	30.04	80	4		
Nemuro	6a.	29.79	78	1		
Hakodate	"	30.08	78	1		
Tokio	"	30.03	78	1		
Kochi	"	29.99	78	1		
Nagasaki	"	30.00	78	1		
Oshima	"	30.04	78	1		
Naha	"	30.05	78	1		
Ishikawa	"	30.05	78	1		
Benin Is.	"	30.05	78	1		
Choshi	"	30.06	78	1		
Whaiwei	"	30.06	78	1		
Hankow	"	30.06	78	1		
Shanghai	"	30.06	78	1		
Kinkiang	"	30.06	78	1		
Chongva	"	30.06	78	1		
Shanghai	"	30.06	78	1		
Gustaf	"	30.06	78	1		
Sharp P.	"	30.06	78	1		
Amoy	"	30.06	78	1		
Swatow	"	30.06	78	1		
Taihou	"	30.06	78	1		
Taiwan	"	30.06	78	1		
Koshun	"	30.06	78	1		
P'ores	"	30.06	78	1		
Canton	"	30.06	78	1		
H'kong	"	30.06	78	1		
Gap Rock	"	30.06	78	1		
Wichow	"	30.06	78	1		
Pakhoi	"	30.06	78	1		
Hoihow	"	30.06	78	1		
Phullen	"	30.06	78	1		
C. St. J.	"	30.06	78	1		
Asper	"	30.06	78	1		
Dagupan	"	30.06	78	1		
Manila	"	30.06	78	1		
Legaspi	"	30.06	78	1		
Taloban	"	30.06	78	1		
Hollo	"	30.06	78	1		
Surigao	"	30.06	78	1		
Lapuan	"	30.06	78	1		

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Mar. 5.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees
Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in in-
ches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees
Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation;
the humidity of air saturated with mois-
ture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort
Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c de-
tailed cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g
gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p
passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow,
t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On date On date

Barometer 29.99 29.99 30.03

Temperature 74 70 77

Humidity 89 86 73

Wind Direction E E SE

Force 2 2 2

Weather c of o

Rain 0 0 0

Highest open air temperature on the 4th, 7th
Lowest " " " " " " " " " " " "

H.K. Observatory, 5th March.
C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

1st Mar. to 7th Mar. 1915.

Time	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
1st Mar.	10.10	4.10	10.10	4.10
2nd Mar.	10.10	4.10	10.10	4.10
3rd Mar.	10.10	4.10	10.10	4.10
4th Mar.	10.10	4.10	10.10	4.10
5th Mar.	10.10	4.10	10.10	4.10
6th Mar.	10.10	4.10	10.10	4.10
7th Mar.	10.10	4.10	10.10	4.10

in morning, a afternoon.

MAIL STEAMERS

THE PENINSULAR
AND ORIENTAL S.N. CO.
ENGLISH MAIL.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or
about the DATES named—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
LONDON via Usual Ports of call	Sardinia Capt. J. T. Jeffery	noon 12th Mar.	Freight & Passage
SHANGHAI	Nubia Capt. A. B. Garwood R.N.R.	about 12th Mar.	Freight & Passage
SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE AND YOKO- HAMA	Nore Capt. D. Asbury	about 17th Mar.	Freight & Passage
LONDON via S'pore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles	Namur Capt. A. Collyer	10 a.m. 31st Mar.	Freight & Passage

Subject to alteration without notice.